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VOL. XX NO. 76 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"Firm Hand" In Bombay

OBJECT OF SCHUSTER'S VISIT

Attempt To End The Markets Deadlock

ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL FINANCE

("Bombay Chronicle" Special).

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

What is the object of Sir George Schuster's visit to Bombay next week?

There is a good deal of speculation in local business circles in regard to this important question. Inquiries show that some business men of Bombay have received information from New Delhi that the Government of India, who have been closely watching the situation in the city, want to tackle it with a "firm hand."

In other words, Government believe that affairs in Bombay have gone too far and that some drastic remedies must be immediately enforced before it is too late."

No where in the country is the situation considered so serious by the Central Government as in Bombay city about which it is said they have been receiving alarming reports both from the local Government and from other sources.

It appears that an official of the Government of India,—Mr. Raisman,—came down to Bombay last week with a view to studying the situation on the spot, and has submitted a report thereon to head quarters.

MARKETS DEADLOCKS.

During his stay here, Mr. Raisman, it is stated had interviews with some businessmen as well as with two or three local Government officials. As a result of his report to Government the Finance Member has decided to visit Bombay soon after the present Budget Session of the Legislative Assembly is over in the first week of April.

The Central Government is much concerned about the present deadlock in the local markets, particularly in the cotton market.

Representatives of the cotton trade who discussed the situation with Sir Govind Pradhan, Finance Member of the Bombay Government and his Secretary, Mr. G. Wiles, are most anxious that something should be done by which normal business may be restored as early as possible.

RUIN OF TRADE.

In the event of the cotton trade disregarding the undertaking that its representatives gave the Finance Member (about the restoration of normal business), the local Government will, in all probability, be instructed to resort to drastic action in the matter.

Official circles believe that no time will be lost now in putting an end to the dealock which they say, has practically ruined the trade of Bombay and has also resulted in serious loss of revenue to Government.

BOMBAY FINANCE

Appeal For Help

Another important matter which Sir George Schuster will have to consider during his stay in Bombay is in regard to the financial position of the Bombay Government.

It seems that the latter have informed him officially of the present position, pointing out the obvious difficulties in their way which cannot be possibly be remedied unless some sort of relief is given to them by the Central Government.

The local Government, it transpires, have among other things, made a representation to the Government of India as regards the Development Department (Back Bay) loans, on which they have been paying interest charges amounting to several lakhs of rupees.

This matter, it will be remembered, was fully dealt with by the Bombay Legislative Council, which is also of the opinion that these loans should be either wiped out or that the burden should be equally shared by the Central Government, having regard to the fact that those loans were raised with the latter's sanction.

UNREASONABLE BURDEN.

The idea underlying that representation is that the Bombay Presidency should not unnecessarily be overburdened, particularly at the present juncture when it is in a serious financial predicament. The Development Department debt comes to about Rs. 60 crores, and it is considered in official circles, to be unreasonable that this presidency should be constantly subjected to it, without any relief.

Sir George Schuster will therefore have a very busy time in Bombay dealing with a multitude of problems and giving interviews to a number of persons.

NOTHING PARTICULAR!

Why Schuster Visits Bombay

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

With regard to the various rumours current in Bombay in connection with Sir George Schuster's impending visit to this city, it is pointed out in authoritative circles that Sir George Schuster could not be coming down to Bombay in connection with the forthcoming Rupee Loan, because it is pointed out that Sir Osborne Smith, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, went up to Delhi only a fortnight back to meet Sir George Schuster, evidently in connection with the new loan.

It is also understood that Sir George Schuster in giving previous intimation of his visit to the local authorities has not mentioned any specific business.

Well-informed circles surmise that Sir George is merely paying one of his periodical visits to the capital of western India which he has been putting off for the last six weeks. It is expected that Sir George will leave Delhi for Bombay about April 2.—A.P.

Chosen, as the most perfectly suited for the task, out of 300 aspirants, Miss 'Sunny' Lowry, a Manchester girl, is in training at Brighton, under Mr. Jabez Wolfe to make an attempt to beat the Channel swimming records of Capt. Webb (England to France 21 hours) and that of Gertrude Ederle (France to England, 14-12 hours). Photo shows 'Sunny' Lowry running along the Brighton front as part of her training. The lady on the right looks as if she could float across.

MIGRATION FROM MULJI JETHA MARKET

New Move Of Millowners

Bombay, Tuesday.

The Mulji Jetha Market, the largest market dealing in cloth and textiles in the City of Bombay, is threatened with extinction, if the plans of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association come to function.

The Committee have convened an important Conference of the selling agents of the various mills in Bombay with a view to discussing with them the question of facilitating trading in swadeshi cloth including the suggestion that has been mooted by some of the selling agents, that retail and wholesale dealers in swadeshi cloth should migrate from the Mulji Jetha Market.

The conference is to meet in the hall of the Millowners' Association at Patel Building, Fort, Bombay, to-morrow.

The market has remained closed for a period of nearly three months ever since the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. Several attempts made during the time to reopen trading have failed miserably.

The result is that quite a large number of dealers in Swadeshi cloth are seriously contemplating moving out of the market and if possible start a new market dealing entirely in Indian mill cloth.

It is stated that already a good number of merchants have shifted from the Mulji Jetha Market and installed their "pedhis" elsewhere.

Some time ago an attempt was made to divide the Mulji Jetha Market into two sections, one dealing in foreign cloth and the other dealing entirely in Indian mill cloth. This arrangement would have enabled the Swadeshi section to reopen trading, but there were many difficulties in the way. For instance, it would have meant a reshuffling of the shops, which is considered impracticable. Many of the owners of the shops, who have occupied favourable positions in the market and who are under a contract with the Market authorities, would not like to give up their present positions.

Apart from this there are many other difficulties and there is no likelihood of this suggestion being carried out.

The only other alternative left to the merchants, it is stated, is to move out of the market and find new outlets for doing business in Indian mill cloth.

It may be mentioned that more than 75 per cent. of the shops in the Mulji Jetha Market deal in Indian mill cloth. Out of the total number of 750 shops in the market only 200 are owned by merchants dealing exclusively in foreign cloth while the rest deal in swadeshi cloth.

The rumour that the Bombay Millowners' Association are making another attempt to reopen the Mulji Jetha Market to-morrow has been officially denied.

TWENTIETH EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

Sequel To Flag Salutation

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The three members of the twentieth Emergency Council of Bombay were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, three months' further imprisonment today, by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The accused were arrested on Sunday morning on Chaupatti Sands while performing a flag-salutation ceremony.

The first accused, who was the President, was a Gujarati; the second, who was styled by the prosecution as a Secretary, but who stated that he was the Vice-President was also a Gujarati; while the third accused, who was the Secretary of the Council, came from Bengal.

The accused were charged under Section 17, Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for being members of an unlawful association—the Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C., and managing its activities.

CHAUPATTI SCENE.

Mr. Manker, police prosecutor, opening the case, stated that it was announced, through the "Congress Bulletin" on March 26, and leaflets distributed in the City, that on Sunday morning there would be a flag salutation on Chaupatti Sands. Accordingly, the police went there at about 8 a.m. and found a crowd of about 500 to 600 persons collected on the sands. In the centre a large National Flag was hoisted on a pole planted in the sands. The three accused were surrounded by about 87 Red Shirts. They were performing some ceremony. The police tried to enter the cordon, but the volunteers did not given them passage. They were asked to disperse but they would not. The police, thereupon arrested them.

Inspector Foster of the Gamdevi Police, gave evidence and narrated how the arrests were effected by the police.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings, but admitted that they were members of the Emergency Council and did attend and perform the Flag Salutation ceremony at Chaupatti.

The Magistrate convicted the accused under both the counts and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default 3 months' further jail under Section 17, Clause (2). Under Clause (1) the Magistrate awarded them only one day's simple imprisonment.

KNOW-NOTHING LAD

Charge Of Helping Unlawful Body

A boy of eight years old, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association by beating a "bataki" announcing a flag salutation ceremony.

Magistrate to accused:—The charge against you is that you have assisted the operations of an unlawful association.

Accused—I know nothing about it.

Magistrate—Have you any questions to put to the witness?

Accused—Nothing, nothing, nothing, Sir.

The accused wanted to be pardoned, and said that he had a brother residing at Girgaum.

The magistrate directed a police constable to bring the brother to the Court and postponed the case.

"C" WARD DICTATOR.

The Dictator of the "C" Ward and two others were then charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association. They were arrested yesterday morning for taking out a prabhat pheri.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six week's further imprisonment.

The same sentence was passed on a "Congress Bulletin" seller.

TREE CUT DOWN

Due To Its "Political" Association

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

The tree in Alfred Park, Allahabad under which Chandra Sekharh Azad, suspected to be a revolutionary, was shot by the police last year, was cut down to-day, presumably because it had become an object of political demonstrations.—A. P.

OTHER CONGRESS NEWS ON PAGE 8.

America To Go Off Gold Standard?

SERIOUS BUDGETARY SITUATION

Disastrous Effect Of Tax Bill Rejection

SHARP RISE OF STERLING

LONDON, March 28.

Saturday's sharp rise of sterling is symptomatic of the serious American budgetary situation, which is attracting anxious attention in Britain.

The situation has not been improved by the chaotic conditions among the Congress parties, which have virtually repudiated their leaders and rejected a series of proposals to meet the deficit of dollars 1,241,000,000 resulting in the rejection of the Sales Tax Bill.

RAISING LOANS.

The question is being seriously asked whether the United States will continue to maintain the gold standard.

Pending the Presidential election and the establishment of a more settled political situation, a strong movement is afoot that Congress should balance the budget by means of loans.

TWO PHENOMENA.

City Correspondents of the London papers draw attention to two recent thoughts provoking phenomena arising directly or indirectly from the American situation.

(1) The improvement of sterling, partially discounting the effect of the new tariffs, and

(2) The recent influx of foreign money in the London market. This is not welcomed as lending instability to the market, as such funds are normally liable to withdrawal at short notice.—Reuter.

BRITAIN REPAYS DEBT

NEW YORK, March 28.

Within a short space Britain will be wiping the slate clean as far as America is concerned, according to well-informed Wall Street opinion, Britain is repaying dollars 30,000,000 on March 29 and 20,000,000 on April 5, thus extinguishing the dollars 200,000,000 obtained last August for a year.—Reuter.

CAUSES OF THE DISASTER

(By Our Financial Critic.)

The interest attaching to the message regarding the United States going off the gold standard is due to the fact that France and this country are the only two countries now really on the gold standard and if other countries also are officially on the gold standard it is merely because they are propped up by French gold balances.

The causes which have brought about this situation in the United States, are threefold. The first is the large hoarding of currency, due to the failure of a large number of banks.

The second is the budgetary situation and the refusal of Congress to square the budget by passing the Sales Tax Bill and suggesting that the rich should be taxed by raising the scale of income tax. As a matter of fact the United States citizen is probably the lightest taxed in the matter of income.

FRENCH THREAT.

The third reason is the fact that the Bank of France has at least £120,000,000 in New York and some months ago France threatened to bring about the failure of the gold standard in New York by withdrawing these balances. It was just got over by peaceful political concessions, not the least important of which is supposed to have been the promise of President Hoover not to proceed with the reparations adjustments and negotiations.

If the United States goes off gold France will be the only one on it and it is doubtful if she will enjoy this proud privilege for long, or if it will be a happy one. Being the only country on gold, France will be faced with an intensification of those adverse trade balances and budget deficits which are already in evidence. It is likely that France also may have to follow in the footsteps of other countries and a new system of monetary principles based on international co-operation may have to be ushered in.

INCOMETAX.

The deficit in the United States budget is expected to be 2,100,000,000 millions next year and it will be difficult to square this by resort to the income tax alone, unless the rates are raised very high comparatively. Whether vested interests will allow such an enactment to be passed remains to be seen. But it is widely felt that some kind of general taxation also will be necessary. It must be remembered that war debt payments went a long way to meet the demands on the budget and the holiday announced by President Hoover will mean that the nation has to find other means of increasing revenue.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

It was feared at the time that the Special Financing Corporation was started that it might lead to some kind inflation and the unbalanced budget has increased the feeling suspicion. Foreign Funds are now running away from New York to London, which is comparatively safer. This is why in three days the London New York cross rate jumped up from about 365 to 384. During these days London has not been open and it is not possible to know how that centre takes the demand for sterling as against dollars.

POUND AND FRANC.

It would appear for the time being that the gold value of sterling will cease to be measured in terms of the dollar but rather in terms of the franc. Foreign funds are not, however, seeking refuge in Paris and the return of these foreign funds into London might possibly bring about a menacing situation in view of the intense distrust prevailing in Europe about the financial soundness of any of the monetary centres.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records. 9-20 p.m. Light Music by Miss Gokalbai Kakodker with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi) and Kamos Mangesker (Tabla.)

WILSON COLLEGE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Wilson College Centenary Celebrations of past students will take place to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

PRATHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 65th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Prof. R. Pratapgiri will deliver a public lecture in English on "Progress and Religion" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HOLI SPORTS.—Under the auspices of the C.K.P. local institution of Dadar, hundreds of boys played Holi Sports, on the ground of the King George School. They took part in long jump, high jump, "obstacle race," lathi displays, eac.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mrs. Sophia Wadia of the United Lodge of Theosophists will speak on "Self Education and Self Growth" on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Room to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) when the Paper on "The Ismaili law of Wills' will be read by Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 9/30 a.m. on the 27th idem and left there at 1/30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 1st April.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Malcolm" left Liverpool on the morning of 25th instant.

Steamer "Clan Keith" left Liverpool on the evening of 24th.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

To-day's programme at the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition Kamathipura, will be as follows:—

Magic tricks by Master A. B. Hatkkar 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S .T.)

And imitation and mimicry by Master Narayanrao Valavalkar.

Cinema Show 9 p.m) to 11 p.m (S. T.)

ORATORIO AT BANDRA.

"The Prodigal Son" an oratorio, which was fixed for February last, but postponed, will now be presented on the 2nd and 4th April 1932 at St. Joseph's Convent Hall, Bandra and St. Xavier's College, Bombay respectively. The St. Cecilia's Orchestra will assist on both occasions. Tickets purchased for the performance of February will be accepted at the door.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

G. I. P. Railway Timings

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	6-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-50
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-35
Nagpur Express	13- 0
Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	19-30
Poona Express	20-20
Departures.	**H.M.**
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-15
Punjab Mail	14-30
Poona Mail	15-30
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Madras Mail	22- 0
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	22-15
Nagpur Express	22-30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MAIL EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

Up. No.	H.M.
8 Passenger	5-20
20 Punjab Bombay Express	5-55
2 Gujerat Mail	6-40
10 Kathiawar Mail	7-5
4 Frontier Mail	8-35
Passenger	14-25
16 Kathiawar Express	19- 5
6 Passenger	30-45

Departure from Bombay Central.

Down. No.	H.M.
15 Kathiawar Express	8-45
9 Passenger	8-55
11 Passenger	13-25
3 Frontier Mail	19-20
1 Gujerat Mail	21- 0
5 Kathiawar Mail	21-15
19 Bombay Punjab Express	21-30
7 Passenger	22- 0

L. GEORGE PLOT TO BREAK UP CABINET

Revolt Against Food Taxers

The Political Correspondent of the "Daily Herald," (London), writes in mail week:—

Mr. Lloyd George is planning a bold coup to break up the "National' Government in its present form, and to lead a Liberal revolt against the Cabinet's tariff policy.

Mr. Lloyd George will be in the House of Commons ready to take a foremost part in the Budget debate after Easter.

His tactics will be to create circumstances in which the resignation from the Cabinet of Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Donald McLean, and Sir Archibald Sinclair will become inevitable.

All the ground has been carefully prepared, and the statement of Professor Ramsay Muir, chairman of the Liberal Federation, that "the Liberal Party has been fooled" can be regarded as the beginning of a movement to unite the whole of the official Liberal Party in opposition to the "National Government.

Meanwhile, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is finding it extremely difficult to meet the demands of the Tory Back-Benchers for income tax and super tax reductions as the result of Protection.

Mr. Chamberlain is being compelled to tell his supporters that the 10 per cent. revenue tariff cannot possibly produce what they have confidently anticipated.

Instead of £30,000,000 the possible yield of the tariff has now sunk to £20,000,000, or even less.

The position will become worse if the tariff advisory committee substantially increases the tariff on any considerable number of commodities. The higher the tariff the less the revenue.

TORIES DETERMINED TO OUST Mr. THOMAS

Month's Holiday While Members Are Away

The Political Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" writes:—

I am able to reveal a cynical scheme, which aims to close down Parliament early in July, a month before the usual time, solely to suit the personal convenience of certain Cabinet Ministers.

This proposal, which will give M.P.s a holiday extending from the first week in July to the middle of October, arises from the fact that the Cabinet is rent with petty personal jealousies and dissensions as to who shall represent the British Government at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa.

The Tories say that Mr. J. H. Thomas is not "persona grata" with the Dominions and that it would be fatal for Mr. J. H. Thomas to be in charge of negotiations at Ottawa.

As an alternative it was proposed that Mr. Neville Chamberlain together with Mr. Walter Runciman, should accompany Mr. Thomas.

This suggestion caused bitter words and high feeling in the Cabinet. Mr. Thomas was sharply resentful of the attempt to make him an underling of Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

A WAY OUT.

As a way out it is now suggested that Mr. Baldwin should lead a delegation consisting of Mr. Thomas, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, Lord Hailsham and Mr. Walter Runciman, with perhaps Mr. Neville Chamberlain as well, if he can get back in time from the Lausanne Reparations Conference.

Then there arises the difficulty that it would be impossible for all these Cabinet Ministers to be away from the House of Commons together.

The cool suggestion is therefore made that the House of Commons should be shut up to enable the plan to be carried out.

M.P.s who have been deprived of all their private rights until the end of the Budget debates, and to all intents and purposes for the rest of the session, are astounded at this proposal.

BEAUTY'S DRUG ARREST

PARIS, (By Mail.)

A sensational sequel to a series drug raids in France was disclosed in connection with the death, two months ago, of Dr. Wilson Prevost, an elderly Canadian. Dr. Prevost is believed to have succumbed to a dose of heroin.

A prominent Belgian beauty, Madame Rose Foks, has been arrested and further arrests are expected.

Although a normal death certificate was delivered, it is probable that the doctor's body will be exhumed and a post-mortem examination made.

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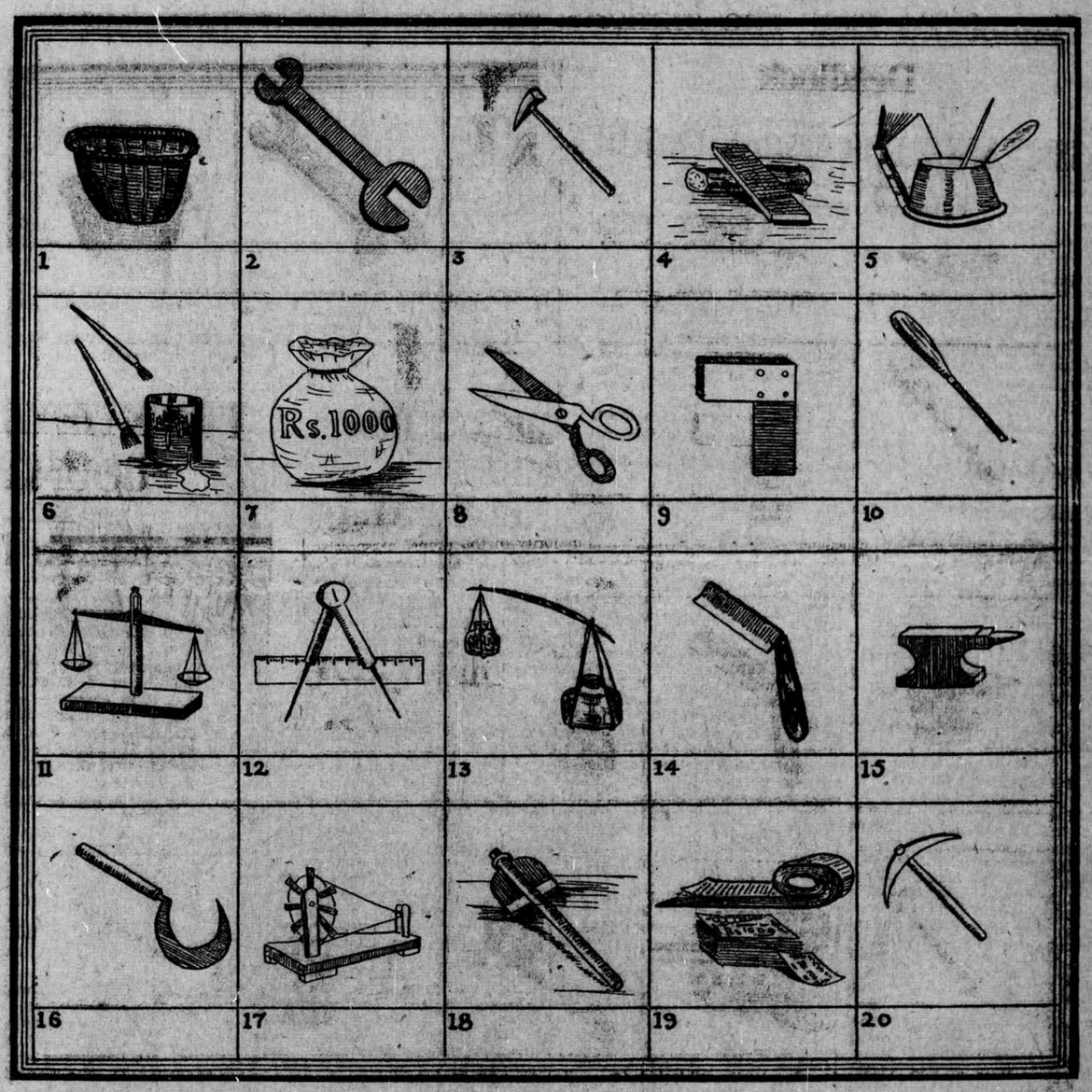

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Address: .....

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RULES:

1. We give twenty trades that are represented by the above symbols:—
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2. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS. Address your entries to—

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BOMBAY

5. Or enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Samachar" or at "The Bombay Chronicle". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 2nd APRIL 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "The Bombay Samachar" and "The Bombay Chronicle".

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COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C Assn., Ltd., and the Mahajan Assn. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

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Reserve Fund	Rs. 92,00,000

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DREAM BOOKS

What An Author Would Like To Write

CHECK ON "THUGS OF FICTION"

If I were to please myself I should write poetry. I wrote bad poetry for years before I wrote any prose.

The first guinea I earned by my pen was paid for a prize poem. It was an alliterative lyric in the worst style of Swinburne. It was published in the Belfast "Weekly News-Letter," writes James Douglas in the "Daily Express."

I was then in my early teens, and the guinea excited me more than any guinea I have earned since.

The second guinea I earned was also paid for a prize poem. It was a bad sonnet on Robert Browning, and it was published in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Then I won a prize of five guineas offered by T. P. O'Connor for the best war-song against the House of Lords. It was the worst election song ever written. I back it against the Liberal Land Song.

POET-LAUREATE.

Seven guineas for three sets of bad verses turned my head. Samuel Simmons paid John Milton five pounds for "Paradise Lost."

Therefore, I reasoned, I was doing better in my callow youth than Milton after he went blind. I resolved to become the Poet-Laureate. It occurred to me that the Jubilee of Queen Victoria might provide me with a preliminary canter, so I wrote a horrible Jubilee Ode in "vers libre." It was published by a Belfast newspaper, but alas!! It was not paid for.

I sent it to the Good Queen and I received an official acknowledgment from Buckingham Palace which rather damped my ardour, for it was so cautiously phrased that I almost doubted whether her Majesty had ever bothered to read my paean.

Nevertheless I made another frontal assault on the Laureateship in a ghastly Ode for the Coronation of King Edward. Unfortunately King Edward died before he had leisure to read it. I sent a copy of it to Arthur Bingham Walkley, who was then my colleague.

He got out of the awkward necessity of saying what he thought of my Ode by ambiguously writing to me: "What a pity that you poets are not prophets."

I smelt the Balliol irony.

It is a merciful dispensation of Providence that the bad poets enjoy the making of their bad poetry as rapturously as the good poets enjoy the making of their good poetry. The late Sir Edmund Gosse tried to write an epic and sorrowed over his dreadful failure as a poet so bitterly that he sought solace in the venom of envy and the vitriol of malice.

Hell knows no fury like a poetaster scorned. I am afraid that Swinburne may ultimately survive the subtle jealousy of his biographical assassin.

LITERARY LEPROSY.

One of the books I want to write is the story of Gosse's veiled vendetta against the great poet whose bays he coveted and gnawed. It would be a rollicking study in literary leprosy.

No man of letters knew whether it was more dangerous to have Gosse as his enemy or to have him as his friend. Swinburne many years before his death decided that Gosse was, upon the whole, less deadly as a false enemy than as a false friend. He did not foresee that Gosse would contrive to be his authorised biogapher.

Faithful are the back-stabs of a friend, but they are not quite so faithful as the poisoned stings of the old enemy who poses as the old friend.

Another book I long to write is a philosophy of literary avarice. It is a base passion which has not been thoroughly explored, even by Balzac or Besnett. The influence of avarice on literature has never been analysed.

Avarice has destroyed more men of genius than drink or indolence. Avarice corrupts the mind. Genius without avarice is as rare as beauty without vanity.

IMMORTAL SOUL.

Another book that I itch to do is a defence of the immortality of the soul. It is the fashion in our dull age to deny even the hypothetical existence of the human soul. Science believes in electrons, protons, and neutrons, but it forbids us to believe in the invisible soul that animates these invisible explosives.

It has faith in its super-mathematical phantoms. It expects us to have faith in its faith, but it has no faith in our faith in the soul, because it transcends their mathematics.

The soul is more interesting than anything in Mr. H. G. Well's "Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind." But I do not find the word "soul" in the index. The "spirit of chemistry" is there, however, Mr. Wells says that there are "no dogmas of science," but science asserts that the soul does not exist, which is dogmas in its crudest form. Sir Arthur Keith is a dogmaatist. He says there is no soul.

Yet another book I long to write is a study of the poor ordinary common man and woman. It would be a picture of poverty in being. It would reveal the heroic dignity and nobility of poverty.

It would display the virtues of human beings who are utterly humbie and completely obscure. It would tell their story from their own point of view as single and separate souls.

It would depict poverty looking at the world, not the world looking at poverty. It would make the world the background of poverty instead of making poverty the background of the world

It would show poverty as the sublime of human life instead of the dregs. It would set the poor majority in the proper perspective It would vindicate them as the salt of the earth. It would re-construct Jesus as the Prince of Poverty.

THE POOR.

Poverty is a dumb and inarticulate thing. Its voice is not heard or overheard. Its soul is not interpreted. Its way of life is not guessed. It is submerged. It is almost undocumented.

But it is the source of all human strength, vitality, and energy. In every race it is the creative force that renews the stuff of life.

I also desire to write a treatise entitled, "The Highbrow Hell." It would vivisect our impudent Struldbugs from Joyce to Lawrence. Here is a tit-bit from some garbage which James Joyce has decanted in the "New Statesman," that highbrow sixpenny:—

"Send him canorious, long to lung over us, high topseasorius! Guard safe our Geoge!"

I also long to write a vindication of the Higher Love against the propagandists of the Lower Lechery. It would scarify the high priests who hyme the expense of spirit in a waste of shame.

It would ridicule the acolytes of adolescent putrescence. It would flagellate the maenads and satyrs of literary decadence.

It would trace the slow ascent of Love from a primitive appetite to a spiritual ideal. It would rescue literature from its corruption by sensualists.

It would set the high poets on their ancient thrones. It would send youth back to the holy shrines which the literary pigs have profaned. It would raise womanhood out of the mud and manhood out of the mire.

THUGS OF FICTION.

It would dig motherhood out of the slough and marriage out of the ditch. It would open the gates of paradise to the new generation, and deliver it from the thugs of fiction who strangle its imagination and pervert its mind.

Another book that I want to write is a passionate plea for the pleasures of religion as a substitute for religiosity. It would exalt the delights of the spiritual adventure as compared with the boredom of life in the treadmills of materialism.

It would glorify the values of the mystic vision as the fulfilment of existence. It would explore the secrets of peace and poise and rest in the whirlpool of the world.

It would explain the art of recapturing the ecstasy which shakes the kaleidoscope of life into the pattern of harmony. It would teach the simple method which enables the mind to achieve its unity and its liberty, and to arm itself against its inner enemies and tyrannies.

It would show the weary traveller in time the path that leads up to the heights of life.

"DISGRACE TO WOMEN"

Keeping Disorderly House

PRACTICE OF INDECENT DESCRIPTION

"You are a disgrace to your sex and a blot on humanity" said the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Old Bailey in mail week when passing sentence of three years' penal servitude on Ethel Lilian Sprinz, of Golders Green-road, Golders Green.

She had pleaded guilty to two charges of procuration and one charge of attempted procuration and to keeping a disorderly house.

With Cyril Charles Waddington 42, ship's purser, she had also pleaded guilty to publishing obscene libels. Waddington was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Addressing a girl who had given evidence and was referred to as Miss "A". the Recorder said: "You deserve the thanks of the community for bringing this woman to justice. So far from blame attaching to you, there is commendation."

"GENTLEMEN."

The judge expressed the hope that certain men who had been mentioned and "who posed as gentlemen" would be brought to justice.

Both accused pleaded not guilty to a charge of conspiring to debauch and corrupt the minds and morals of such persons as should be induced to visit a house in Bloomfield-road, Maidavale.

Mr. Horace Fenton, prosecuting accepted the please of guilty and it was agreed that the charges to which the two accused had pleaded not guilty should remain on the file of the court.

It was also agreed that certain witnesses should be referred to by their initials.

ADVERTISED FOR GOVERNESS.

Mr. Fenton said that the evidence already adduced showed that Mrs. Sprinz engaged in practices of an indecent description. She lived with her husband, but so far as these charges were concerned had passed in the name of Miss Thornton.

She would advertise for a governess possessing a Paris diploma, desirous of giving instruction to either sex in physical culture and figure training. Early last year a married woman was introduced to Mrs. Sprinz by a man in a restaurant in Leicester-square. Mrs. Sprinz told her that she was engaged in physical culture and massage, and that she would telephone to her when she required her help.

Mrs. Sprinz approached a woman who had a flat in Maiden-lane, Covent Garden. She gave her name as Miss Thornton, and said she wanted to rent a room where she could see two gentlemen friends.

She added that she had a school of art and physical culture. Mrs. Sprinz sent several trunks to the room and communicated with Mrs. "C," who called at Maideniane. Mrs. Sprinz paid the woman, who at first thought it was decent employment, for that visit.

A man whom Mrs. "C" saw at the flat was known as Mr. "W."

The Recorder: What reason is there for suppressing his name?

Mr. Fenton replied that the man had a sick wife and he had given evidence for the Crown. He was in a responsible position.

CONTENTS OF TRUNKS

In May last, continued Mr. Fenton, the landlady of the flat in Maiden-lane looked into Mrs. Sprinz's trunks and was so taken aback with the contents that she told Mrs. Sprinz to take her trunks away, which she did. Mrs. Sprinz took her trunks to Mrs. "C's" address, but later Mrs. "C" found out what the contents were and asked Mrs. Sprinz to take them away. Mrs. Sprinz sought another room, in Bloomfield-road Maida-vale.

She said that she wanted a room to give lessons in physical culture and deportment. In September Mrs. "B" came on the scene. She was a typist and artist's model employed by the L.C.C. Mrs. Sprinz told her she could give her some work.

Counsel described incidents alleged to have taken place in the room between Mrs. "B" and a man. Mrs. "B", Mr. Fenton said, paid nine visits to Bloomfield-road. On two occasions there were no men present, and photographs were taken. On five occasions two men were present.

Handcuffs found at the Maida-vale flat were produced.

Mr. Fenton referred to Miss "A," whom he described as "the daughter of a retired naval officer and a girl of the highest respectability." She did secretarial work, but was out of employment. She met a man who advised her to go to Miss Thornton.

Counsel said that the prosecution knew the man, but he gave Miss "A" the name of Miss Thornton in all ignorance, thinking that she was a physical culture expert. An appointment was made between Miss "A" and Mrs. Sprinz at the latter's house, Mrs. Sprinz had no qualms in telling Miss "A" what her business was, and Miss "A" informed the police.

The warrant against Waddington was executed on board ship, and accused produced photographs from the locker in his cabin.

Detective-inspector Duncan said that Mrs. Sprinz was a British subject, and had a family of two. There were no previous convictions against her, but she had been associated with a man sentenced for similar practices in 1926.

Sir Ernest Wild: What is her pecuniary position?—Very comfortable, I should imagine. The house, which is up for sale, is advertised for £2,500, and it is well furnished. Her husband is described as a retired business man.

What about the men?—We have made every possible inquiry to try and identify them. Such titles as major and captain have been used, but no surnames.

They could be charged with aiding and abetting. Will you see that everything possible is done?—I will. We are on the watch.

Inspector Duncan said that Waddington was a single man. In 1912 he joined the R.M.S.P. Co. as a ship's clerk. From December, 1914, until December, 1918, he was attached to the Royal Naval Reserve as a Paymaster. Then he went back to the shipping company as a purser, but resigned when arrested. He fell a victim to one of Mrs. Sprinz's advertisements in the newspapers.

GRATITUDE

Sir Ernest Wild said that the case showed the danger of these advertisements, and how careful people should be about advertisements. But no kind of blame attached to the Press. The police and the public owed a very great debt of gratitude to Miss "A."

Mr. Hutchinson, for Mrs. Sprinz, said that she was nearly 50, and had been married for thirty-two years. Her husband was ignorant of what had been taking place.

Mr. James, for Waddington, expressed his client's regret for having written disgusting letters.

Addressing Mrs. Sprinz, the Recorder said that he had been nearly forty years in the legal profession, and nearly ten years on the bench, and these were by far the foulest letters that had ever come under his cognisance.

MR. KHIMJI M. RATHOD of the Removal of Untouchable League, Bombay, who proceeded to Delhi on Monday night to see Mr. M. C. Rajah on behalf of the signatories to the Bombay Manifesto signed by 5,000 Untouchable repudiating Dr. Ambedkar's leadership.

INSURANCE FOR BRITISH WORKERS

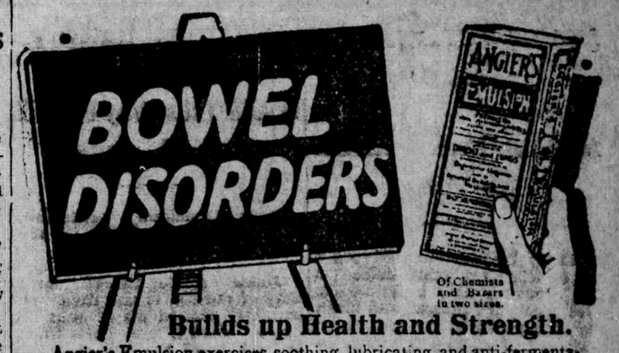
Farm Labourers And Domestic Servants

The £500-a-year man will be included in the State unemployment insurance scheme if the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance become law.

Other vast changes are likely to be proposed by the Commission, which, under the chairmanship of Judge Holman Gregory, is now drafting its report.

The "Daily Herald" reveals that the Commission will advise the bringing into the scheme of 1,250,000 Domestic Servants; 500,000 Railwaymen. 700,000 Farm Workers; and 200,000 Professional Workers.

Revision of the Means Test is also proposed. "Inquisitions" are condemned and the test is likely to be taken out of the hands of the Poor Law authorities and administered by special Employment Exchange bodies.



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LYA DE PUTTI'S FIRST LOVE

Broke His Heart When She Ran Away

"Money troubles have brought me to this pass. Don't make a fuss about my dead body; let me have a pauper's funeral, and break the news gently to my poor girls."

This scribbled note was found in a furnished room in Budapest, beside the body of a once wealthy Hungarian land-owner, Zoltan de Szepessy, the first husband of the beautiful film star, Lya de Putti.

But the secret behind Zoltan de Szepessy's death had little connection with financial troubles.

His friends declare that he assumed the guise of desperate poverty merely to mask a broken heart. When his wife left him he announced that she was dead, and ever after wore mourning. Theirs was a real love match. They had two daughters.

But the call of the stage came to the convent-bred girl, and one day when her husband came home his bridge had flown—with an officer of the Hussars—to Budapest.

There she appeared on the variety stage, and late she fought her way to the front rank on the screen. Her husband erected a monument in the park of his home, recording his grief over the loss of his beautiful wife, "Madame Zoltan de Szepessy, deceased at the age of 22."

Even when the news of his wife's death last November was conveyed to him he maintained his outward calm, but his face became more drawn and haggard.

His lonely death showed that at last he was unable to continue his solitary existence any longer.

GOLDEN-HAIRED BEAUTY

Escaped Woman To Be Sent Home

PARIS (By Mail).

Mrs. Vera Carden, the golden-haired London beauty, whose absence from home has caused her mother six months' anxiety, is likely to be sent back to England by the French authorities.

Mental experts who have examined her at Beauvais, where she was detained, have reported that she is suffering from acute nervous trouble.

She was taken to Beauvais after she had started to cross France from Boulogne to Monte Carlo by taxi, with, it was alleged, only about 5s. in her possession.

At Beauvais the driver missed her, and later came upon her six miles out on the Paris road.

The experts who examined her have recommended that she should be sent back to England.

Mrs. Carden is said to be so lovely that she is the centre of attraction wherever she goes.

She is slim, with deep blue eyes and golden curly hair. She dresses exquisitely.

POLITICAL AIR "BATTLE"

"Hindenburg's Planes Drive Away Hitler's"

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Over 200,000 people attending a giant Socialist demonstration in favour of Hindenburg's candidature in the Presidential election watched an aerial political battle—the first of its kind—which was fought out over their heads here.

The meeting was in progress in front of the former Imperial Castle when a squadron of aeroplanes circled overhead with the word "Hindenburg" printed in large letters on the undernart of their wings.

Suddenly a lone plane was seen speeding across the sky. It dived below the circling squadron and soon the words "Vote for Hitler" could be plainly made out.

The "Hindenburg" planes took up the challenge and there followed a skilful exhibition of "stunting" by the squadron to "crowd out" the interloper.

Soon the Hitler plane was surrounded and then gradually headed off until, realising he was out-manouvred, its pilot turned and was soon lost in the distance.

The Hindenburg planes had won the first "aerial battle" in political history.

HUNTED BANDIT

Spada Tells Why He Will Never Be Caught

Samuel Robinson, writes from Ile Rousse (Corsica), in mail week:

Andre Spada, the uncrowned king of Corsica, is safe from arrest. He assured me of that last night when I met him within three miles of the village where the guards who are coming Corsica for him are quartered.

After securing the confidence of his relatives, and convincing them that I did not believe the stories of his death, or the rumours of his flight from Corsica, I persuaded them to arrange a secret meeting.

A closed car, with the blinds carefully drawn, came to my hotel. I was told to enter, and it was driven rapidly away in the dark. We ran for some time up a very rough mountain path. Suddenly we stopped.

I was told to get out of the car, and I found that it was on a deserted footpath.

WAEKING THROUGH FIELDS.

My guide led me to some brushwood, from which three heavily-armed men appeared as if by magic. They took me to a lonely shepherd's hut on the hillside, where I was introduced to Spadas right-hand man. He questioned me, and I was searched for arms. Then he told me that I might see his chief.

Then came an hour's hard walking through fields, bushes, shrub and dwarf wood, to a lonely dwelling.

It was apparently miles from the nearest habitation or road, but, I learned afterwards, it was only three miles from a village. I was bidden to enter, and there stood Spada himself, the man whose capture was sought by hundreds of soldiers and police.

"I will talk" he said, "but a police spy. . ." he made a significant gesture and left the sentence unfinished.

He was a short, stockily-built man, typically Corsican, and, although unshaven, unexpectedly clean. He seemed about 50 years old. He asked me to drink with him some liquor named Pastis, which tasted like absinthe. We all drank together, and then the bandit, asked me to sit down, and we talked.

"I have 20 men surrounding this building," he said, "and no one can leave or enter unless I wish it."

"How is your life now?" I asked. "since you are tracked day and night by hundreds of men."

He shrugged his shoulders. "As good as that of any man who is hounded by bloodhounds, but they will never take me alive.

VENGEANCE

"It is not the local authorities who worry me. It is the men from the mainland. They are not afraid of my vengeance. "I am not to be classed with those men," he went on, "who have paid the penalty of their crimes recently, and whose names are a disgrace to Corsican banditry.

"I have been forced to live my life as I do through a vengeance of honour.

"During my term in the maquis, I have only extorted money. If they want to get me, a lot of blood will be spilled first."

Spada rose and indicated that our conversation was at an end. I was to remain where I was for two hours to give the bandit time to get away.

"These days I have to take precautions," he remarked grimly as he went out.

I believe Spada—they will not get him alive.

MYSTERY COUNT WHO CAME INTO £30,000

Count Bernheim, known as the "mystery man" in racing circles, who died recently inherited a fortune of £30,000.

The Count died in a Cheltenham nursing home from injuries received when he was thrown from his horse, Summer Song, in the National Hunt Juvenile Steeplechase.

Latterly he had been living in a quiet private hotel at Cheltenham, where he had two horses in training with A. Newey.

He was said to be the son of a man who was prominent in French racing circles, and his mother was Irish.

Mrs. Newey, wife of Mr. A. Newey, the Cheltenham trainer, said. "We were the only people with him when he died, but I never heard him mention any relatives."

He was about 30 years of age.

SAVINGS ON WAR CAN BE USED

Nation Must Pay For Peace

"The ship of peace must not be wrecked on the rock of unemployment."

On this keynote Mr. H. H. Elvin, general secretary of the National Union of Clerks and a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, delivered a constructive address at the session of the League of Nations Union Conference on "Disarmament and Unemployment."

Mr. Elvin stressed that disarmament did not necessarily mean an immediate saving to the tax-payers.

"I doubt," he said, "if that elementary fact has yet been fully grasped by those who talk so enthusiastically about reducing munitions of war.

"Those who want peace must be expected to pay for peace, as every nation is expected to pay for war."

To give some idea of the employment problem involved by the reduction of armaments. Mr. Elvin said that it was estimated that when in 1929 the Labour Government cut the Navy building programme the reduced employment represented 12 month's work for 38,000 to 39,000 men.

As to the provision of alternative employment, the position of Krupps and associated firms under the Peace Treaty was a classic example.

Production of war material was prohibited, and the task before the German industrialists was to utilise 14 factories for peace-time production, and as far as possible to continue to give employment to the 47,000 workers.

In the process of reorganisation certain works were closed down, but factories which offered the prospect of a quick return were converted into distinct and independent undertakings.

NEW PRODUCTS.

The peace-time products included metal fittings, cast-iron stamps and presses, complete air-compressed garages, agricultural machinery, metal bedsteds, screws, coach bodies, art leather and lacquer work.

In some instances, however, such as armour-plate firms, it might be difficult to carry out readily this process of conversion, owing to the special character of the machinery installed.

He would be prepared to recommend a grant-in-aid to enable such firms to recondition their works for other industries.

If a reduction of armaments were agreed on at Geneva, it would mean, in all probability, the closing of the Sheerness and Chatham Yards.

What would prevent the Government handing over the Sheerness dockyard to the local authority and giving the financial aid necessary to help to make Sheerness a seaside resort?

Steps in that direction have already been taken to the advantage of the town as those who had visited Sheerness would witness.

Mr. Elvin advocated training centres to fit displaced men for other occupations, monetary compensation for those not likely to be reabsorbed into industry, and colonial development by emigrant labour.

He urged also an extension of state credit facilities to stimulate home industry.

HE ADORES WOMEN

Talk On Love By Mr Justice McCardie

"Although the Press of this country don't recognise the fact, I adore women and I love children beyond measure," said Mr. Justice McCardie, the bachelor judge.

He was speaking at the annual dinner of the Hammersmith and Shepherd's Bush Traders' Association.

"Only a short time ago" he said, "I was at a gathering of women, when I had an adequate description of love given to me by a charming woman. She had a lovely figure" —laughter—"very deep, responsive brown eyes and a voice like liquid music. Whatever liquid music is I don't know.

"She said that love is an island of emotion on an ocean of expense.

"In spite of that I rejoice in the number of happy marriages which are taking place in this country.

"Five or six years ago," he added, "I tried to define what is a bachelor, and I said he was a man who looked before he leaped and having looked he never leaps at all."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Evening Editions

Two City Evening Editions of "The Bombay Chronicle" are now published every day, containing all the latest and local news. The first Evening Edition is on sale at 4 p. m. and the second at 5-30 p. m.

Mr. Vepa Krishnamurthy, B.E., who has been appointed to the Indian Service of Engineers.

HATHA YOGA TRAGEDY

Poison-Eater's Fatal Delay

Hathayogi Narasingha Swamy, the famous poison-eater, who on several occasions amazed eminent scientists when he gave public demonstrations in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other cities in India of his ability to swallow with seeming impunity deadly poisons, broken glass and nails, died a few hours after a public demonstration in Rangoon on March 25.

The demonstration took place on the previous evening. A few hours later the Swamy fell ill and was immediately taken to hospital, where he died within 24 hours. His system showed symptoms of poisoning by strychnine, of which he had swallowed one grain during the demonstration. He had also swallowed: half a dram of pure concentrated nitric acid, a dram of pure sulphuric acid, a grain of potassium cyanide, and broken glass.

The Swamy gave a demonstration on March 3 without any subsequent harmful effects. It is said that he always followed his demonstrations with certain courses of the Hathayoga system prescribed to counteract the effect of poison. It is stated that the cause of his death was that he delayed in starting the courses and the poisons took effect.

"POLITICS NOT FOR WOMEN"

Lady Butterfield, the American wife of Sir Frederick Butterfield, of Cliffe Castle, Keighley, Yorkshire, is hoping that her husband will drop his opposition to her becoming president of Keighley Women's Conservative Association.

The association elected her but her husband wrote:—

"I cannot recommend her to accept the office. Her scanty knowledge of English politics and her very brief acquaintance with the local conditions would hamper her on every public occasion."

"My husband doesn't like women holding offices of this kind," Lady Butterfield said. "In fact, he does not think they ought to vote. But I am going to talk over the whole matter with him."

Cobra In Rat Trap

How a cobra in a rat trap caused the death of a man, was revealed when an inquiry into the death of a middle-aged Bengali of Tollygung Road, was held in Calcutta.

It was stated that the man had set a rat trap in the courtyard of his house, and shortly after dusk he found two mice entrapped. After killing them he again laid the trap in the same place, and a few minutes later heard the jaws of the trap fall. Thinking that he had caught some more mice, he lifted the trap and was carrying it to the road to kill the rodents when he was bitten on the hand. And then only did he realize that he had been bitten by a cobra that had been caught in the trap.

The man died within an hour.

FIGHT THE BOMBS OF PEACE!

Help For The Health Brigade

Dr. Alva Evans, joint author of "The Romance of the British Voluntary Hospital Movement," writes in the "Daily Herald":

If you knew for certain that next year war from the air would destroy every inhabitant of Oxford, Lover, Stratford, and Scarborough would you think it was worth only one flag-day to try to prevent it?

The casualties of peace, in fact, are far greater than the casualties of war. They put all the battles, accidents and earthquakes into the shade in comparison, but it never seems to have occurred to people to make the comparison.

Who, for example, even on Armistice Day, remembers that for every soldier who died on the Western front two civilians died of influenza during the world epidemic?

True, this was abnormal, but the comparison holds good even in normal years.

"Group the great causes of death together under separate heads and it is just as if great towns were bombed."

Let us look at an average year. Influenza kills 29,000 persons—more than the entire population of Stafford. Tuberculosis is responsible for 31,000 deaths—a number equal to the population of Shrewsbury. Heart disease carries off 96,000, which is more than Bournemouth holds. Nervous complaints destroy 43,000, and bronchitis claims 33,000 victims.

Compare these invisible air raids with the great wars of history. It is as though we had a Boer war and a Franco-Prussian war every year!

DEMON OF CANCER.

In the whole of the Boer war the British lost 5,774 men and the Boers 4,000; last year the demon cancer destroyed the lives of 57,882 after inflicting in many instances a lifetime of torture. In the Franco-German war 28,000 Germans lost their lives, and 156,000 French men perished; in a normal year 532,420 people die in England from ordinary diseases.

The mortality of the most serious earthquake that ever occurred is only 100,000. Disease kills nearly five times as many in a single year. More people died of influenza last year than perished under the terrible guillotine during the French Revolution. Carlyle estimates the victims of the Reign of Terror as 4,000. 'Flu killed over 5,000 last year.

So far we have only compared the "death" casualties. Take the sick lists in terms of pounds, shillings, pence, and loss of working days. These if people only realised it, are far worse than the war debts—anything from double to quadruple.

The National Health Insurance Fund paid out some £46,000,000 last year. That is only part of the peace bill—already more than we pay America for our war bill! For to it we must add the loss from 26 million weeks of work lost—not because there was unemployment, but because those who could have worked were sick.

"We owe America a little over 900 million pounds; but calculate our annual loss through sickness at, say, 5 per cent., and you arrive at a capital loss of some 3,000 million pounds at the very least, or —as one writer once put it—as much cash as is on deposit at the five principal banks of the Empire."

And you can add another 20 millions a year for animal diseases to say nothing of crops.

NATIONAL CATASTROPHE.

We might despair but for the progress science shows us can be made. Take Jenner's remedy for smallpox, once as common in England as measles; Ross' cure for malaria, which has probably saved as many people throughout the world as the population of England; Lord Lister's principle of antiseptics, which since his death has probably saved a population like that of Europe.

Since 1871 the general death-rate in these islands has diminished by 50 per cent., and some 20 years have been added to the average length of life.

Yet every penny spent on prevention and care is worth a pound spent on attention and cure. Every child born healthy is probably worth £250 new capital. Every crippled child may cost the State anything up to £5,000 by the time it has spent a lifetime at the public expense.

It is a greater national catastrophe that we should have gone off the health standard than that we should have gone off the gold standard. For we are not, like America, a nation picked from the world's finest emigrants. We are a people paying exorbitant interest, for the sums lost by the past neglect of hospitals.

SALOON-CAR PLANE TO FLY IN FEW WEEKS

All-Metal Safety Machine

First secrets of an entirely new "aerial saloon"—an aeroplane built just like a motor-car, with the bodywork on an all-metal chassis—have been revealed.

The revolutionary system of construction, it is claimed, means cheaper and safer flying, and increased accommodation for passengers.

An enormous saving of weight has resulted in a machine expected to sell at the same price as a normal cabin light plane about £1,000. In addition, the new plane will carry four or five passengers, instead of two or three as in ordinary light machines.

Conclusions reached by Captain Schöleld after a year's experiments have been upheld an Air Ministry test.

"We claim that the new plane is the safest type of cabin craft yet built," Captain Schofield said.

"With two engines the danger of forced landings is eliminated and the design of the machine gives the pilot an absolutely unrestricted view."

The craft can carry a commercial load about 40 per cent greater than that of a normal type of machine.

'INHUMAN FORM OF PUNISHMENT'

M.P. Questions Home Secretary

In the House of Commons Mr. MCEntee (Lab., West Walthamstow) asked whether the Home Secretary would now consider the entire abolition of that inhuman form of punishment known as solitary confinement.

Sir Herbert Samuel replied that the arrangements at Dartmoor could not be described as solitary confinement.

He also said that the Prison Reform Society had asked him for special facilities to undertake the defence of the prisoners. He would not be justified in taking such steps except at prisoners' own request.

Mr. S. T. T. James, the London barrister briefed on behalf of a number of Dartmoor convicts, said: "I should like to make it clear that in several cases the solicitor had been instructed by relatives of prisoners long before the Prison Reform Society came into the matter."

Mr. Cecil Baines, secretary of the society, said that Sir Herbert Samuel's attitude had made the society "more determined than ever to carry on its campaign."

SPECIALISTS PUT UP FEES

"More Difficulty In Earning A Living"

Medical consultants and specialists are finding it more difficult to earn their living, and in many cases this is reflected in the increase of the fees they charge to private patients.

This comment is made in a report issued by a committee representing the British Medical Association and the British Hospitals' Association.

"The subsittution of institutional treatment for home treatment has narrowed the field of private medical practice," says the committee.

To help the practitioners affected it recommends the partial payment of the honorary staffs of voluntary hospitals.

Sections of these staffs are strongly opposed to any change in the present system; but the younger doctors find it more and more difficult to give their services to the hospitals for nothing.

MUSSOLINI PLAY RIOT

Mounted Police Race To Theatre

"Champ de Mars," the play about Napoleon written by Signor Mussolini, which will be produced in London soon under the title of 'Napoleon—the Hundred Days," caused a riot at the Avenida theatre of Buenos Aires.

As the first Argentine performance of the play progressed, the audience got out of hand, shouting for the show to stop.

It was only when mounted police were summoned that order was restored sufficiently for the actors to be heard.

Even then cat-calls and ironical yells for the author came from time to time from different parts of the house.

PREMIER'S BULLET-PROOF CLOTHES

Rush Of Orders In Japan

TOKYO, (By Mail).

The Premier of Japan is going about his business wearing a bullet-proof vest to protect him from the shots of possible assassins.

He is only one of the vast army of politicians and industrialists who are taking this form of protection against the assassin's bullet.

Within the past year three of Japan's leaders have been mercilessly shot down—Baron Dan, the industrialist; Mr. Inouye, the former Finance Minister and Mr. Hamaguchi, a former Premier.

The effect of this reign of terror has been a sudden rush of orders for the manufacturers of bullet-proof garments.

There is a growing belief that the murders are the work of the "Black Dragon Society," a mysterious Eastern order with reactionary views.

FED UP WITH MAYFAIR

Debutante's Dash From London "Society"

LONDON, (By Mail).

Lady Patricia Moore—one of London's most intelligent debutantes—is sick of society. She is so sick of it that she has run away!

Two weeks ago she suddenly fled from her mother's home, jumped on a small cargo boat and disappeared. Her friends were distraught. They anxiously inquired what had happened. It was a Mayfair mystery for two weeks.

Her mother, Lady Drogheda said that she had had news of her runaway daughter.

"I have just heard from her from Morocco," she said. "She says she is very happy."

Lady Patricia went by cargo boat because it only cost £7, and because she wanted to be completely alone.

She has not earned her reputation for intelligence for nothing. Lady Patricia Moore is only 20, but she speaks four languages, has written much poetry and an erudite volume on Mexico.

WHEN KNOCKED DOWN

Damages For Everyone

Pedestrians injured by motor-cars may in future be entitled to compensation without the present necessity of proving negligence by the driver.

This important amendment to the law is shortly to be embodied in a Bill to be introduced into Parliament. The proposal has been put forward by the Pedestrians' Association.

Sir Alexander Butterworth, a vice-president of the Association said: "It is not generally known that the amendment we ask for has long been the law in practically every European country.

"It is also the law in Britain with regard to aeroplanes—another little-known fact.

"As the law stands at present, even if a persons is killed on the pavement, the relatives have no claim, if the driver has not been guilty of negligence.

EVIDENCE.

"It often happens that a person is knocked unconscious or killed and there are no witnesses. It is obviously impossible to prove negligence against the motorist.

"There is also the fact that many pedestrian sufferers are poor people, and are unable to fight the insurance companies."

It will also be suggested that the new proposal can be worked by an extended insurance scheme for drivers.

"Compensation is not to be paid if want of care is proved on the part of the pedestrian," said Sir Alexander. "The pedestrian asks nothing except to go about his lawful business in safety. Is it simple justice that if he be killed or injured through no fault of his own, he or his relatives should be entitled to compensation?

AN ANTI-SUICIDE TUBE TRAP

Anti-suicide traps are being built at stations on the new tube railway extension to Cockfosters, Middlesex.

The trap consists of a trench beneath the rails running the length of the platform.

A man jumping from the platform will fall into the trench out of harm's way from an oncoming train which will pass over his head.

The first train on the new railway will run in August as far as Arnos Grove, Southgate, the first four miles of the extension. The rest of the line will be open by the end of the year or early in 1933.

AEROPLANE SQUAD TO HUNT MOTOR BANDITS

Intensive Sweep To Check Growing Crime

Scotland Yard's flying squad may take to the air in its pursuit of the modern motor bandit.

One of the proposals elaborated by Lord Trenchard is that an aeroplane may supplement the employment of the 90 m.p.h. cars. The proposals are part of the new and intensive battle against the growing volume of crime.

A scheme is being completed by Lord Trenchard which will render crime much less of a paying game and vastly more dangerous.

Motor bandits, pests of London's night life, are the particular objective of one plan, the details of which Scotland Yard naturally wish to keep secret. Other proposals are:—

Young constables with ambition to become detectives are to be given an early chance of helping C.I.D. men on "observation" duties.

"Specials" (volunteer constables) are to be used more extensively in linking up uniformed police in covering "beats."

Uniformed constables and "specials" are to be brought into closer touch and co-operation with the C.I.D. and the flying Squad Force. More wireless and more police telephone boxes at various points in and around London.

Budding gangsters to be shadowed until their habits and movements are as well-known to the police as those of old lags.

WRITER TO LIVE AS CRUSOE

Sir N. Angell Buys Deserted Isle

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Sir Norman Angell, the writer on economics, is leaving London for his lonely island home at Northey, off the Essex coast.

"I am the only inhabitant in the only house on my island," he said.

Northey, which lies off the coast near Maldon, is 300 acres in extent at low tide, but only 50 acres at high tide.

"The old sea walls which defended the island from the sea were abandoned 100 years ago", said Sir Norman, "but it is still three to four miles round.

"I discovered it ten years ago, when I was exploring in my eighton yacht, all alone. Like Robinson Crusoe I put my foot on land which was deserted, and after spending the day there with the seamews for my only companions, I decided to buy it.

"It is approachable by a narrow causeway at low tide. At high tide one can land only by boat.

"It fascinates me, braces me, inspires me, as nowhere else. I am tired of London.

"The other day I discovered that my island and the mainland adjacent to the Hard was the site of the Battle of Maldon, fought in the year 991 between the renowned Viking Olaf Tryggvesson and the valiant Essex leader Bryhtnoth."

Here Sir Norman is going to write a new book—not about Northey—but about education.

THIEVES RAID BLUE TRAIN

Peeress Loses £5,000 Pearls

NICE, (By Mail.)

Lady Howard De Walden and her sister, Mrs. Humphrey Butler, were among the victims when train thieves raided the Blue Train which left Paris for the Riviera. Colonel Jaques Balsan, whose wife, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, divorced the Duke of Mariborough in 1920, was also robbed.

After dining on the train, one of the world's most luxurious expresses, Lady Howard de Walden and her sister went to bed, leaving their jewellery on the dressing-table.

When the train was going through Provence Mrs. Humphrey Butler stated that she heard a noise against the door of her compartment, but took no notice and went off to sleep again.

On the train reaching St. Raphael, Lady Howard de Walden discovered that her pearl necklace, valued at £5,000 and composed of 98 pearls, had disappeared, as well as a sum of £24 in cash.

Muslim Students Union of Bombay Central Technological Institute with Mr. Khwaja Mahomed Yousufi, the President in the centre.

"VAMPIRE" MOCKS HIS PURSUERS

City Terrorised By Warning Notes

LONDON (By Mail).

The knowledge that the dreaded "Vampire" of Strassburg" is jeering at the vain efforts of the police to track him down is increasing the terror that has seized the city in its grip.

It is 11 days since the "Vampire," as the murderer calls himself, murdered Mdlle. Suzanne Meyer, a 20-year-old typist, but the most intensive work by Strassburg's detectives has failed to yield a single clue to his identity.

The murderer keeps the police fully informed of his views and intentions by a flood of notes, written half in French and half in German, mocking them with their failure to find him and threatening new murders.

VICTIM'S FRIEND.

The two victims he has selected for his attentions are:—

Mdlle. Marie-Louise Fuchs, a pretty girl who was the friend of the murdered typist, and

M. Jean Adriene, the Examining Magistrate in charge of the case.

Strassburg's murderer has confessed in a note that he is an "imitator of the Vampire of Dusseldorf," Peter Kuerten, who was responsible for a series of murders before he was caught and brought to justice.

Panic has seized all the women of the city and few of them are to be seen out of doors alone after dark.

Fathers and sweethearts meet the girl workers as they leave factory and office in the evening and escort them to their homes.

So seriously do the police take the threats that a special watch is maintained over Mdlle. Fuchs, who is in a state bordering on nervous collapse, terrified by the threat of the "Vampire" to take her life.

Detectives have discovered that the murderer did not steal any of the valuables or money on his victim.

All he took was a cheap ring which Mdlle. Meyer was wearing.

As no value attached to this article, it is considered that it was taken as a souvenir of the crime. It may yet prove a valuable clue.

HUMANE HORROR

Painless Death For Surplus Pigeons

DRINK-SOAKED GRAINS

VIENNA, March 28.

For some time citizens of Salzburg have been trying to evolve a humane way of killing off some of the pigeons whose rapid propagation in their town has become a great nuisance.

A special committee was appointed to investigate and report.

All kinds of methods for exterminating surplus birds were examined but none appeared to be entirely satisfactory.

But now a bright idea is to be put into operation. The pigeons are to be intoxicated. Grains of wheat impregnated with strong liquor, will be scattered about the Cathedral Square and other places where the pigeons congregate. If the pigeons eat the grain it is expected that they will fall into an inebriated stupor, in which state they will be easily netted and put painlessly to death.—Reuter.

To Destroy Sympathy For Congress

SAPRU-VICEROY TALK IN DELHI

Rally Of "Reasonable Indian Opinion"

The New Delhi Correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—

Some importance, perhaps exaggerated, is being attached in political circles here to the sudden visit of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to Lord Willingdon and Lord Lothian to the departure of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Congress "Dictator", to Benares and to her announcement to return to Delhi along with Pandit Malaviya.

Official circles deny that there is a movement towards reconciliation with the Congress because that has been finally ruled out, but there is some desire on the part of officials to convince reasonable Indian opinion of the Government's intentions and goodwill.

I am told that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was favourably impressed with the latest developments and political circles, even those who were suspicious of the Secretary of State's attitude, find in his latest speech in the House of Commons absolutely no ground for their fear that Sir Samuel Hoare is not serious about Federation and central responsibility.

HOME MEMBER'S REMARKS.

It is also recalled in Assembly circles that on Wednesday last one member of the Opposition asked the Government whether, now that Mrs. Naidu is the guest of Sir Fazl-i-Hussain on the South African delegation they wished to utilise her services for peace negotiations. Sir James Crerar said: "That is no doubt, an interesting suggestion."

Perhaps the Home Member did not mean anything seriously and that it was an off-hand reply, but more than a normal meaning is being put into it in view of these developments. Further strength is given to this case in that Indian commercial leaders like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Birla are now here for the annual session of the Federation and of them Mr. Birla has had a long interview with the Viceroy.

Both Lord Willingdon and Lord Lothian are naturally anxious to convince reasonable Indian opinion of their intentions and it is hoped that these conversations may, finally, destroy whatever sympathy is left for the Congress programme of direct action.

Woman's Stab

TINNEVELLY, March 26.

Comathi, a cooly of the Harvey Mills at Papavinasam, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of having on January 3 stabbed her husband's elder brother named Suppia Thevan in the course of a fight between the two brothers and thereby caused his death.—A.P.

HOARE'S PICTURE OF INDIA

British Journal's Doubts

Commenting on the statement on India made by Sir Samuel Hoare in mail week, the "Economist" writes:—

In India, as all over the world at this moment, economic stress is proving to be a direct cause of political unrest; and it is satisfactory to have the Secretary of State's assurance that, since the suspension of the gold standard, the economic depression in India shows some sign of lifting a little. But the political part of Sir Samuel Hoare's statement was clearly the important part; and here the Secretary of State has given us no light on the crucial question: "What effect is the policy of repression having upon the Round Table Conference process of co-operative political reconstruction?" To say that "the Government were just as anxious for co-operation with representative Indians as they had ever been in the past," and that "the emergency powers were not a sign of the end of a policy of co-operation," was cold comfort for the House and for the county without a demonstration that co-operation was not in fact being crippled by repression—and no demonstration of the kind was forthcoming. None was made by Sir Samuel Hoare in his statement, and none was elicited from him in the debate.

REITERATION.

For the rest, the statement contained little more than a reiteration of the Government's well-known contentions: first, that the breakdown of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact has been due entirely to the offensive action of Congress, and that no share of the responsibility for this disaster (and it is nothing less) falls upon the British authorities in India; second, that "no Government worthy of the name could have held its hand a day longer"; third, that the emergency powers, while admittedly "formidable," are not being abused; fourth, that certain reported cases of abuse are unsubstantiated. All this may be so; but, here again, the statement contained no demonstration of the facts which it affirmed. Sir Samuel Hoare virtually asks us to take his word for his affirmations and to leave it at that; and, though we do not for a moment question Sir Samuel Hoare's good faith, we are left with an uncomfortable feeling that the picture which he has drawn for us represents only one side of a highly debatable case.

INTERCEPTED CABLES.

In these circumstances, it is disquieting to learn that cablegrams addressed from India, by two British subjects participating in the Congress movement, to a member of the Imperial Parliament at Westminister, have been intercepted by order of the British authorities in India. This exercise of authority is not illegal, but it is assuredly not in accordance with the public interest or a long and enlightened view; and, as a specific illustration of the way in which the Emergency Orders are being administrated, it does inevitably raise serious misgivings in regard to the present drift of Indian affairs.

CASINOS FOR SEASIDE RESORTS

British Authorities Divided

Casinos on the lines of Monte Carlo and Deauville will be available at British seaside resorts if a number of authorities have their way.

The suggestion to create halls where holiday-makers can "have a flutter," and at the same time help to reduce the rate burdens of coast municipalities, was made by the nerve specialist, Dr. W. Harris, at the Hastings conference of the British Resorts Association.

Opinions expressed by prominent seaside people show divided views on the morality of the thing, but a general feeling that the exclusion of the Continental from towns competing with places abroad was bad for business.

In Brighton there is strong support for the idea among people of all classes.

ANCIENT CITY FOUND

Where Cain May Have Reigned

Akkad, dream city of Mesopotamia, sacred to Ishtar, the Assyrian Venus, and home of King Sargon, the Babylonian Arthur, has been found.

This is the belief of Professor S. H. Langdon, Oxford Professor of Assynology, and leader of the Oxford University expedition to Kish, Iraq.

And it is all based on the discovery of a small mound in the desert, 16 miles east of Kish, all that remains of the 2600 B.C. city.

"The mound", Professor Langdon says, "abounds in inscribed tablets of Sargon, the founder of the ancient world's most illustrious empire."

MARCH TUNE KING DIES

Sousa Who Set World's Feet Tapping

John Philip Sousa, the man who set the world's feet tapping to more than a hundred catchy march tunes, died in Reading, Pennsylvania, at the age of 77.

The first man to put "pep" into conducting, he took England by storm when he first arrived in Britain in 1900.

He paid several more visits. The last was two years ago, when he brought a march tune specially written for the Royal Welch Fusiliers, to commemorate their close association with the United States Marine Corps during the Boxer rising.

He became a member of the U.S. Marine Corps band when he was 13, after his father had forbidden him to join a travelling circus.

For more than 50 years Sousa had been writing melodies, easy to remember and whistle and hum by even the most unmusical.

The "Washington Post" put the whole world in step when he published it, and other famous melodies of his are "Stars and Stripes for Ever," "High School Cadets," and "Liberty Bell."

He was known as the world's most spectacular conductor. So keen was he on discovering new attitudes and movements with his baton that he would watch tennis tournaments for hours on end in the hope of finding striking postures for use at his next concert.

He hated jazz music and accused those who liked it of "thinking with their feet instead of their brains."

Towards the end of his life he became deaf, and could hardly hear his own music when it was played to him.

His death came as he would have wished—just after a great banquet and concert had been held in his honour.

A WALL OF FLAME

Three Killed In Ontario Fire

NAPANEE, (Ontario), March 28.

A husband is in severe agony at seeing his wife with three children, burned to death by a fire which has destroyed his house and an adjoining store in a small village near here. The owner of the store has also been killed. The husband was awakened by the noise of a fire which had started in the store and he unsuccessfully attempted to extinguish it.

He then returned to his own home, where he met with a wall of flame. He rushed inside and succeeded in throwing one of his children out of the window but he was unable to reach the rest of his family.—Reuter.

Official And Personal

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

On Friday Mrs. R.A. Butler left the Governor's Camp.

On Saturday His Excellency left Chikalda and arrived at Sataldehi. En route he inspected the forest timber depot at Ellichpur, and the Leper Colony at Kothara. During a brief halt at Betul he was presented with, and replied to, an address by the Municipal Committee.

MAMMOTH DOCK'S 13,627 MILES MARCH

WELLINGTON, March 28.

Jubille Dock, one of the largest in the world, which was constructed at the Tyne and was towed here, will be officially tested on Thursday when the liner Ruahine (10870 tons) will be docked in it.

If the trial is successful, the builders will finally hand the great dock over to the Harbour Board.

Jubille Dock is intended to accommodate vessels up to 17,000 tons engaged in New Zealand trade.

It was brought from England with a crew of only eleven and was towed at the rate of three miles an hour for 13,627 miles.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST ZAMINDAR

Death Of Mr. K. V. R. Iyengar

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

The death occurred at 10 tonight, at the age of 56, of Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, an elected member of the Council of State from Southern India. He had been connected with the Central Legislature for about 15 years since the day of the Minto-Morley reforms.

He belonged to an ancient family of Srirangam Zamindars and was the son of Mr. K. Vasudeva Iyengar. Like his father Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar was a great philanthropist and helped many charitable institutions.

He was connected with the Srirangam Municipality for several years and was a nationalist in politics.

He attended of the Council of State from the first day of the present session, but took ill following an attack of diabetic coma and was removed to the Hindu Rao Hospital about five days ago. There his illness took a sudden turn for the worse and he died following incisions in the foot for perforating an ulcer.

His brother Mr. Srinivasan came here by aeroplane and train just before he was removed to hospital. He leaves behind a son and two daughters.

His wife predeceased him by about 14 years.—A. P.

Rain In Frontier

POONA, March 29.

The shallow low pressure area over Sind now extends upto South Punjab and has caused nearly general rain in Northwest Frontier Province and Southwest Punjab and local rain in East and North Punjab with a few falls in North Baluchistan. A few thunder showers have also occurred in Kumaon Hills, Coorg and Malabar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Mukteshwar quarter of an inch; Cherat two; Miranshah one; Lyallpur, Multan, Peshawar, Murree, Parachinar and Drosh a half; Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Montgomery, Bahawalpur and Fort Sandeman a quarter; Trivandrum one; and Mercara and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Northwest Frontier Province and plains of the Punjab and local falls will continue in and near the Punjab Hills and extend in Kashmir. A few thundershowers may also occur in Kumaon Hills, South Deccan and Southeast Bengal.—A.P.

Touring Agricultural School

TRANQEBAR, March 26.

For the first time since its inception the Agricultural Exhibition Van under the aegis of the Madras Government for propaganda in the rural parts of the Presidency, is touring in these parts. The Van is in charge of a qualified agricultural demonstrator and will tour in this Circle for three months. It is provided with materials and staff for lantern shows and exhibitions on topics connected with livestock, breeding, agriculture, veterinary co-operation, sanitation, etc. It carries also a good stock of charts and models of improved modern agricultural machinery and collections on micology, entomology and specimen of manures.—A.P.

On January 99th. 1932, Mr. V. SHINAGURU writes from Ceylon:

"The one you sent some 4 months back produced good results. Send one more."

This "Tibetan Herb" is a gift by a Lamayogi, acquired after much penance and sacrifice in Tibetan and Himalayan Ranges. The following objects are achieved by its virtue.

(1) **VASIKARAN**:—Wonderful and instantaneous effect in creating pure love. Price Rs. 3-8-0

(2) **TRADE AND PROFESSION**:—Sure gain to the user in all lines and professions. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(3) **LITIGATION**:— Hopeless cases of all kinds are won by its virtues. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(4) **DISEASES**:—Chronic and acute diseases of worst type are radically and permanently cured. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(5) **SERVICE**:— Unfortunate Youths hopelessly desperated on account of any suitable jobs, will get suitable service to their entire satisfaction according to their merits and standard. Promotion in any line is sure by its use. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(6) **EXAMINATION**:—Sure success in Examination. Price Rs. 2-8-0

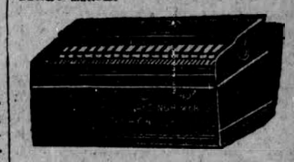
(7) **OVER-POWERING ENEMIES**:—Strongest and most dangerous opponents will kneel down before the user. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(8) **EVIL STARS**:—All kinds of evil stars are propitiated by it. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(9) **HEALTH & PROSPERITY**:—It improves health in no time. Price Rs. 3-8-0. NOTE IT DOWN:—Those who have got faith in Hindu Shastras and at the same time require the "Herb" very badly may only apply. Mention your name and object when placing order, one "Herb" is required for one single object mentioned above. Price of each "Herb" Rs. 3-8-0. As. 6 posting extra, but 3 at a time will cost Rs. 9-6-0 only with postage in India. 8 shillings for one "Herb" outside India. Should be sent B. P. O. in advance. Price back on solemn declaration.

BIJOY LODGE, (S. T.)
P. O. SALKIA, HOWRAH.

BEST SWADESHI & QUALITY
Registered
SARDAR FLUTE HARMONIUMS.
Trade-Mark.



SARDAR FLUTE HARMONIUMS of all qualities, viz: HAND, FOLDING, CAMP or TRAVELLING, HAND & FOOT and CABINET are made of finest materials in our own factory and Tuned by Skilled Tunemasters. Appiy for Price List with one-anna stamp.

CHAITSINGH GURBAXSINGH & BROTHERS.
Tel. "Tunemaster."
292|7, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.
Branch Office & Show Room:
154|58, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.
HARMONIUM & ORGAN REPAIRERS.

CORNS
WARTS, HARD SKIN etc. Immediately removed by using
"RASIK" CORN HEAL" the efficacious liquid corn remedy in tubes. Millions are using in all parts of the world. Price: 0-10-0 per tube. Agents Wanted.
Sole Agents:—
Rasiklal Acharailal & Co.
Sankdi Shery, Ahmedabad.
Bombay Agents:—
Messrs. I.G. GAJJAR & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Sudden Slump In Prices

POLITICAL SITUATION CASTS GLOOM

Long Liquidation And Bear Pressure

Failure of the U. S. A. Congress to balance the Government Budget is causing anxiety. Both progressivists and democratics are opposing new measures. This development has unnerved bulls and Bears are attempting to depress cotton prices.

PESSIMISM PREVAILS.

This year there will be general election of the U. S. A. Congress and there exists considerable anxiety about its future. All industrial and commodity centres are rather in an unsettled condition and pessimism prevails.

NO DESIRE TO BUY

Steady improvement in sterling Pound ought to have a hardening effect on the cotton prices in New York but there is no desire to buy and Farm Board's assurances are disregarded.

New York, March 28.

The New York Cotton futures market was weak on absence of buying, while selling is stimulated by weakness of Wallstreet, but later on prices partially advanced on short covering.

The market re-opened after Easter Holidays at a decline of 10 to 11 points. This level was the highest for the day as there was utter absence of demand. Selling orders poured in from all directions and failure of the Congress to balance the Government Budget stimulated heavy selling by Bear operators. The stock market was weak and tired longs were liquidating their speculative purchases on an unwilling market. Prices kept on reaching low levels on every out burst of selling enthusiasm and before 20 minutes of the close, the market reached the lowest level of the session with a decline of 37 to 28 points. At this level there was scattered short covering which resulted in a small rally of 7 points in the near month while other options remained neglected. The market closed at a net decline of 26 to 31 points. Middling spot cotton prices were reduced by 30 points to 6.30 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 27 to 29 points. Spot cotton prices registered a drop of 28 points at 6.24 c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

"During the past week prices were easier. Reports from Washington of an impending intensive campaign for selling the stabilisation stocks were followed by a statement that no sales would be made except in accordance with the announced programme; but nevertheless a widespread uncertainty has been aroused regarding the possible distribution of the Farm Board financed supplies and this is believed to be responsible for the bulk of the recent liquidation. Subsequently the nervousness tended to subside but buyers have not been disposed to follow up the advances.

Except for the tornado which did damage to property in a section of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee the weather has been more favourable, though the previous cold wave may cause a delay in planting in the Southern third belt.

The Census Ginning figures are regarded as increasing the prestige of the Crop Reporting Board's estimates but it caused little change in the statistical calculations."

DECLINE ON JAPANESE SELLING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Our Liverpool friends cable last night stating that the decline was also partly due to Japanese selling in consequence of unfavourable Far Eastern news and state "long" liquidation.

In view of the unsettled political situation in America and the precarious financial condition there together with the unsettled politicl outlook throughout the world expression of any definite opinion based on normal factors is most difficult though the present sharp fall at a time when planting is in full swing must discourage farmers.

The rejection on Saturday of the Sales Tax Bill by the American Congress and the uncertainty caused over the heavy budget deficit brought a sharp decline."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York March 24th:—

July Highest 6.73 (2.19 p.m.) lowest 6.65 (11.34 a.m.)

New York March 28th:—

May Highest 6.41—09 lowest 6.13—37.

July Highest 6.57 (Opening) lowest 6.38 (2-40 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: — Political situation America failure Congress balance budget causing anxiety.

New York:—Cotton declined on long liquidation. Weakness stocks and wheat and general uncertainty pending Congress balancing budget.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool under date 24th March:

Situation in America continues deteriorate while administration still refuses face facts. As conditions threre appear liely continue decline compared Britain think Sterling should strengthen further Precarious political economic situations render short view prices Useless. Ultimately convinced gold prices must rise but pending real constructive actions further decline quite possible."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Dated 24th:—Less pressure, better tone but business mostly local. New York cables:—Trade ignoring Farm Board's reassurances.

Dated 28th:—New York market declined on Southern selling, stoploss orders being reached, and on unsettled Budget outlook.

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

New York, March 28.

May	6.34
July	6.50
October	6.71

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 28.

To-day's Closing.

May	6.20—30
July	6.38—28
October	6.61—26
December	6.74—28
January, 1933	6.81—31
Middling Spot	6.30—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 28.

March	6.24—27
May	6.37—29
Middling Spot	6.24—28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 23.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	28,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 28.

Demand Bills	3.82.75

BOMBAY COTTON

BROKERS' MEETING ADJOURNED

BOMBAY. Mar. 29.

As a result of a sharp decline of 30 points in New York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 193 for Broach A./M. delivery.

To-day all tejimandi business will be finally declared for Broach A./M. delivery and. on Friday delivery orders will be issued against this contract. There are various rumours that several big operators are trying to take up tenderable stock against Broach contract, but in view of steady rise in sterling, such a move does not seem feable.

The market did not open at the usual time as there was a meeting of the Cotton Brokers to arrange for trading in Broach July-August delivery, and annual election of office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee. The meeting adjourned to 5-30 p.m. to further discussion of the situation.

Our mrket opened at 5 p.m. at Rs. 193 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 192-4 rallied to Rs. 193. At this level option dealers who were long selling. Rates at 3-15 p.m. were Rs. 291/8.

Liverpool market is due to open at a decline of 30 points.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 29.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 7th April.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank Selling T T 1|6 1|16 to 15th April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th April/15th May
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 16th May/15th June.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 349.
Banks Selling T. T. 348.
Banks Buying T. T. 342-1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. closed.
Banks Buying D. D. closed.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 68

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 118 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 111

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling 88 7/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling 117-1/2.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 7/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8

CROSS RATE—
New York-London 3.83 28th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/8 9/16 29th inst.
Japan-London 1/8 1/2 28th inst.
London-Paris closed.
London-Belgium closed.
London-Switzerland closed.
London-Italy closed.
London-Berlin closed.
London-Holland closed.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—quiet. dull.
Gold £5-12-2 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 15/16 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 15/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3/4 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5/32 per cent. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 7/16 per cent. 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

UNEASY FEELING

Bombay, March 29.

The feeling in the local produce market is rather uneasy. There is only scattered export demand and stocks are large. Groundnut stocks in the interior are large and while some operators look upon this as a bullish factor, stocks in Bombay and Goa are large. In Bombay stocks are estimated at about 150,000 bags. Prices comparing with other seeds are dear and with expectations of further improvement in sterling chances are in favour of a temporary decline.

Castorseed market acts heavy with restricted demand. New crop is fairly large and arrivals have commenced. The only bullish factor is the present low price which is Rs. 34/- while groundnuts are quoted at Rs. 47/8. Linseed is quiet with little business. Operators are anxiously awaiting to deal in new delivery months.

GOLD AND SILVER

Prices Give Way

Bombay, March 29.

Prices of Gold and Silver both gave way to-day as a result of improved sterling exchange. There practically little or no business in Gold and nominal price of ready Bar is about Rs. 26/6.

Silver market is weak with no demand. To-day being the tender day of Fagan settlement, heavy tenders are expected. Fagan opened at Rs. 54/2 and declined to Rs. 54/- Chaitra delivery is quiet at Rs. 54/6. Spot Bar Silver is quoted at Rs. 54/-. The undertone of the market is weak and most of the merchants look for steady improvement in sterling resulting in gradual decline in the prices of silver and gold. There may be temporary rallies but it will be difficult to maintain the improvement as the demand continues poor. Later on there was more enquiry and prices improved. Rates at 3 p. m. were as under:

Silver Ready	54	4	0
Fagan Delivery	54	4	0
Chaitra Delivery	54	10	0
Gold Ready	26	7	0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Easy On Rise In Sterling Cross-Rate

UNDERTONE HEALTHY

BOMBAY, Mar. 29.

The Bombay share market opened easy after Easter Holidays owing to improvement in Sterling-Dollar Cross Rate and weakness of raw cotton.

At the opening Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 670, Fazal at Rs. 305, Pearl at Rs. 170 and Century mill shares were offered at Rs. 207-8. Similarly other

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 29.

Bombay Dyeing 667, 71, 67, 70.
Century 207, 3, 4, 3.
Colaba 73.
Crescent 53.
Fazul 305, 6, 300, 301.
Indore 335, 33.
Madhowji 33.
Nagpur 266, 65.
New Great 130, 28.
Pearl 172, 70.
Simplex 18, 20.
Swadeshi 201, 197, 98.
Burma 323, 18, 20, 19.
Hydro 117.
Aram 108-2.
Deff. 280.
Ord. 21-12, 6 4.
Bundi 14-8.
Indian 190, 87, 80, 83, 86.
Katni Ord. 153, 51.
Alcock 106.

mill shares were also lower at a loss of Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5. Tata Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 21-4 and Bombay Burma shares were paid Rs. 322-8, while Indian Cements realised Rs. 188-12.

There was little fresh business but reports of inability of America to maintain Gold Standard caused little nervousness. There was mostly transfer business with increased selling in Fazal shares.

Government securities were rather easy on Jobbers' selling. 3 1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 61-8 and after small improvement of annas two, prices declined to Rs. 61-2. There was no demand.

The general feeling in the share market is bullish and every decline is likely to increase buying particularly in mill shares.

Towards the close, there was somewhat improved demand and Fazal shares rallied to Rs. 301|4. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

MILLS.	Bombay, March 29.
100 Ahm. Advance	287/8
50 Apollo	0/14/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Dyeing	678-12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	213-12
500 Central India P.	415
100 Central India	271-14
100 Colaba	73/12
100 Colaba	115
100 Crescent	53-12
250 Currim	30
250 David	30
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/7/3
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	318/12
100 Finlay	82/8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	101/4
1000 Hindustan	1450
100 Indore Malwa	337-8
250 Jamshed	-4
50 Kasteorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	50
100 Kohinoor	117-8
250 Laxmi	925
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	460
50 Mysore	102|12
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	128-2
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	93-12
250 Pearl	170
100 Phoenix	290
10 Premier	14
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1600
250 Simplex	18-12
100 Swan	20
100 Swadeshi	198-2
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	6
500 Vishnu P.	555
500 Vishnu	1430
1000 Western	722-8
BANKS.	
101-50 Baroda	62
50|25 Central	14-14
2105 Eastern	57-8
500 Imperial	1015
500-125 Imperial Contr.	248-2
100-50 India	86
5 Union	3-3-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-4
70 Gwalior	52-8
250 Indian	186-4
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-0
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	148-12
10 Punjab P.	3-14 xd
10 Punjab	8
100 Shahabad	195
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	7-6
15 New India	16-12
200 Oriental	1600
10 Vulvan	5
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	103
1000 Andhra Valley P.	935
1000 Andhra Val.	787-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	94-4
50 Bom. Tram	107-3
100 Tata Hydro P.	101-4
100 Tata Hydro	117-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1475
1000 Tata Power	442-8
RAILWAYS.	
10 Bundi	14-8
100 Amritsar Patti	65
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	600-10
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	13-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	113-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
73 Tata Steel	21-4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	106-4
250 Bom. Steam B.	190
150 Bom. Steam	185-10
50 Bom. Telephone	51
8s. Brtd. B. Petrol	2-14
125 Bom. Burma Old	326-4
50 Bom. Burma New	115
100 Ind. Blearhing	137-8
15 Scindia	7-12
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	61-4
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tex Free	97-12

INDIAN MILL MADE PIECE-GOODS

Current Quotations

(Issued by the Millowners' Association, Bombay).

BOMBAY, March 24.

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark.	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
GREY LONGCLOTH.			
Bombay Dyeing	S-Quality		5 7 4
Coimbatore	78		8 0 0
Colaba Land	6		6 12 0
Currimbhoys	91½		6 3 3
Crown Mill	13½		7 5 6
David Mill	1105-		5 11 0
Hindoostan	8705		7 13 0
Jacob Sassoon			6 14 3
Mysore Spg.	848		11 15 0
New Gt. Eastern	6		6 12 0
Rachel Sassoon	5303		6 12 6
Sholapur Mill	1400		8 15 6
Western India	BBB13½		7 10 6
GREY SHIRTING.			
Apollo Mill	3625		6 7 6
Berar Mfg.	13|13½		6 3 9
Bombay Dyeing	1361		6 7 6
Century	3625		6 7 4
Century	12500		7 3 6
Crown	140½		7 3 0
Currimbhoys	1215		8 4 6
David Mill	404		5 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	91|91½		6 3 0
Edw. Sassoon	6404		6 1 9
Framjee Petit	3625		5 14 6
Framjee Petit	(X-Quality)		5 2 6
Framjee Petit	92½		6 3 0
New Gt. Eastern	1305		6 8 0
Phoenix Mill	3401		5 10 0
Tata Mill	335		6 14 0
Western India	140½		7 3 0
GREY SHEETING.			
Colaba Land	1300		6 8 0
Manchester	MM1215		8 4 6
Victoria Mill	111		6 14 0
Victoria Mill	1111		5 13 6
GREY DOMESTICS.			
Colaba Land	12		8 2 0
Crown Mill	1200		8 10 0
Currimbhoys	10009		5 14 6
Mysore Spg.	2700		10 2 6
New Gt. Eastern	1215		8 2 0
Svadeshi Mill	34100		17 11 6
Tata Mill	3503		15 0 0
GREY CHADAR.			
			Rs. a. p. (per pair)
Ahm. Advance	1406		1 15 6
Ahm. Advance	5055		1 9 6
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX		1 6 4
Crown Mill	1215		1 12 9
Currimbhoys	861		1 7 0
Mysore Spg.	229		1 11 0
Mysore Spg.	240		1 15 9
Sholapur Mill	245		1 6 10
Svadeshi Mill	5050		1 10 0
Tata Mill	950		1 14 0
GREY DRILL.			
			(per piece)
Currimbhoys	12125		5 5 6
Manchester	222		7 14 6
Mysore Spg.	1525		10 10 3
Victoria Mill	41301		7 3 6
GREY DHOTIES.			
			(per pair)
Ahm. Advance	1940		2 1 6
Ahm. (Sarles)	1112		2 11 6
Berar Mfg.	219		1 10 0
Bombay Dyeing			1 6 4
Century	201½		1 12 9
Crown	81|81		1 11 6
Currimbhoys	61040		2 0 6
Hindoostan	3144		1 12 0
Indian Mfg.	1899		1 9 3
Jacob Sassoon	931		1 12 0
Khandeish	1438		1 8 0
Meyer Sassoon	3031		1 15 3
Mysore Spg.	MSM235		1 5 9
New Kaiser	5593		1 13 0
Sholapur	4903		2 0 4½
Svadeshi Mill	3401		2 7 0
Tata Mill	1338		2 5 6
Victoria Mill	140		1 10 6
Western India	2142		1 9 3

"BULLETIN" BOYS

Three Sentenced

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A young Hindu, who was arrested on Chaupatti sands on March 24 while selling the "Congress Bulletins," was charged in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, for selling unauthorised newssheets.

A police constable, giving evidence, stated that he purchased a copy of the "Bulletin" from the accused, and then arrested him while he was attempting to run away.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the chrge and denied his selling a copy of the "Bulletin" to the police constable. He added that the witness purchased the "Bulletin" from another man and while that man gave the copies to the accused and slipped away, the witness arrested the accused.

The magistrate did not accept the plea and convicting the accused sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonmnt.

Another young man, arrested while selling the "Congress Bulletin" at 3rd Bhoivada Road on March 26, was charged for the same offence. The accused was found guilty by the Magistrate and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A third youth was given the same sentence. He was arrested while selling "Congress Bulletins" at Maddhav Baug.

OLD CHINESE COINS

Unearthed In Ceylon Town

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

Interesting discoveries have been made in the course of operations that are being carried on at Polonnaruwa at present. Excavations have uncovered the whole system of terraces indicating a palace with the queen's bath and pavilion. These are said to be of a very important nature. During the course of the excavations a box was found containing about three hundred Chinese coins dating from the seventh to the thirteenth century. The excavations are still in progress and when completed will make it one of the most interesting sights in Polonnaruwa.

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH

By learning practically or by post, TOILET and WASHING SOAPS from 10 years graduate experts. Ten times fees refunded on failure. Details free from B. DUTT, B.A., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal. Opinions of our students—Rai Shaheb K. Ganguli, M.A., Rtd., D.S.P. writes—"The instructions are thorough and complete. Soaps prepared in my presence seemed to me in no way inferior to foreign make". Mr. H. Banerjee M.Sc., writes—"I studied the working of the Benares Hindu University and am also acquainted with the method of the college of of science of the Calcutta University. But these methods cannot compete with the Dacca Manufactures which are taught at Saidpur."

P. DEVI CO'S Unique attested genuine LOTUS-HONEY

The safest, surest, most widely praised and cheapest remedy for all Eye diseases even cataract, glaucoma, &c., painlessly without knife. Remember Devi's 'OWL' Brand. Literature Free. 1|2 oz. phial Rs 2-4, 1 oz Rs 3-8 each. V.P. Extra.

India's Oldest, World Renowned Beautifier of Skin and Complexion. A dark skin is turned fair. Rs. 10 a pot. G. B. C. P. WORKS, Hatkhola, B. C. Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Maujdahrya & Co., Karachi; M. D. Vora & Co., Princess St., Bombay.

12 RUBBER STAMPS.

Paid, Copied, Urgent, Bookpost Sundasts, Cancelled, Filed, Returned, Stamped, Order No., Original and Registered for Rs. 1/10 post free. Very useful for Banks and Offices. RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL DESIGNS ARE MADE TO ORDER.

[illegible] RUBBER STAMP Manufacturing Co. 149, Cotton Street, Calcutta.

"RAJA" TOOTH PASTE
(Registered)

Highly antiseptic and free from gritty abrasives.

It combines all that is best for the preservation of teeth and oral purity. Its constant use prevents and helps cure of pyorrhea, eliminates the films that form the tartar, kills all dental decay germs, renders the gums firm and healthy, neutralizes harmful mouth acids and cleans and imparts a refreshing flavour to it, keeping your teeth white and bright.

Always see that you get "RAJA" Tooth Paste and no substitute. As. -[9]- Per Tube.

Available at all chemists and Stores, or from the Manufacturers

G.S. RANADE & Co
TEMPLE OF INDUSTRY
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

FREE-FLORAVERA
Perfume for Fashion People

FLORAVERA OTTO LAVENDER having refined and subtle lingering fragrance. One application to your kerchief lasts a fortnight. Re. 1-8-0 a bottle. Charges extra. Sample free on receipt of 1anna postal.

FLORAVERA PERFUMERY CO.,
303, Juma Musjid, Bombay, 2.

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USE Bengal Chemical's
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with Hypo and Tolu
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ALWAYS ASK FOR
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RELIEVES ALL PAINS.

Your Duty to the Nation!
USE
STAR of INDIA PENCILS
AVAILABLE IN VARIOUS GRADES.
V. PRABHA & Co GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

How Nature Makes New Complexions

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalised skin in minute particles, so gently, gradually, as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

THE KOLHAPUR RACES

Entries For The Fourth And Fifth Day

The following are entries for the Fourth and Fifth of Kolhapur races:—

THE SHRI SHAHU MAHARAJA MEMORIAL CUP.

Winner a Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300.

A handicap for Horses in Class III.

Distance 1 Mile.

Entrance—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 35; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 50; with Rs. 20 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 20, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Gem, Mountain Dancer.
Mr. V. Rosenthal, The Mint.
Messrs. V. Rosenthal and J. H. Hardie, Cryptogram.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey, Gallowglass.
Mr. M. C. Patel, Frater.
Mr. G. McElligott, Eager Mike.
Messrs. G. McElligott and T. D. Gove, Kileager.
The Chief of Miraj (Jnr.), Shri Ganesh.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Quickfire.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Radhapyari II.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj, Flower of Essex.
S. S. Akkasaheb Mararaj, Eliza's Star.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj, Kirkmaiden.

FINAL ENTRIES.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Aploma.
Mr. N. Ardeshir, Tinder Gee.
The Raja of Nazargunj, Bridal March.

THE R. R. S. CUP.

Winner a Cup value Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Entrance—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 20; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Gem, Pam.
Mr. N. Ardeshir, Glenbuck.
Mr. Kelso, Harvard.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Beresina.
Mr. V. Rosenthal, Grey Cloud.
Mr. W. Bird, Denny.
Mr. W. Bird, Clairette.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Inquisitor.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, The Fastnet.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Pauline.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj, Gadyach.

FINAL ENTRIES.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Former.
Mr. J. C. Koelman, Clytus.

THE LAXMIPURI PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Distance—5 Furlongs.

Entrance—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 20; Monday, 21st March, (when the race will close) Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. A. R. A. Wahab, Mascat.
Mr. Syed Esmail, Tennyson.
Mr. M. C. Patel, Birbal.
Mr. M. C. Patel, Molly King.
Mr. Haji Rajub, Mansfield.
Mr. D. D. Ghista, Packard.
Mr. M. Mistry, Wazir Pasha.
Haji Abdulla Mana, Famous.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy, Asad Pasha.
Mr. A. Higgins, Kommanur.
Mr. M. R. Reddy, Sattam.
Mr. V. Shinde, Red Indian.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Al Natiq.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Hattamtal.

FINAL ENTRIES.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Bhawani Prasad.

THE CHEERFUL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Distance—1 Mile.

Entrance—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 20; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Gem, Mountain Dancer.
Mr. V. Rosenthal, The Mint.
Messrs. V. Rosenthal and J. H. Hardie, Cryptogram.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey, Gallowglass.
Mr. V. Rosenthal, Grey Cloud.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Radhapyari II.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Inquisitor.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, The Fastnet.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Pauline.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj, Kirkmaiden.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj, Gadyach.

FINAL ENTRIES.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Aploma.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Former.
Mr. N. Ardeshir, Tinder Gee.
Mr. J. C. Koelman, Clytus.
Mr. C. B. Farrar, Tolworth.
The Raja of Nazargunj, Lovely One.
Lt.-Col. J. A. Shorten and Mr. A. H. Johnstone, Love and Money.

THE SHRI AAISAHEB MAHARAJ CUP.

A Cup value Rs. 500, presented by Her Highness The Dowager Maharani Saheb of Kolhapur and Rs. 2,900 from the Fund.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Distance—1-3/4 Miles.

Entrance—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 35; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 50; with Rs. 20 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March and a further Rs. 20, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

The Chief of Miraj (Jnr.), Jalal.
The Chief of Miraj (Jnr.), Manji.
Mr. A. R. A. Wahab, Mascat.
Mr. N. Ardeshir, Hakim Pasha.
Mr. Imamdin, Sheikh.
Mr. Amin Mulla Fathai, Aman.
Mr. M. Mistry, Wazir Pasha.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy, Asad Pasha.
Haji Abdulla Mana and Mr. S. R. A. Wahab, Murat.
Haji Abdulla Mana, Sannam.
Messrs. K. Balkrishanlal and N. Mathradas, Portia.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Shivaji Prasad.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Badruzaman.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Sayabo (late Turkey).
Mr. King, Strephon.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Al Wali.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Hattamtal.

FINAL ENTRIES.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Bhawani Prasad.
Mr. N. Mathradas, Prince Edward.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE.

(Rs. 1,750 presented by the Western India Turf Club, Limited). Winner Rs. 1,200; Second Rs. 350; Third Rs. 200.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Distance—5 Furlongs.

Entrance—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 15; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 25; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. A. J. Khaderi, Charlie.
Mr. Oosman Chotani, Firsan.
Mr. Syed Mahmood bin Ali, Elwardh.
Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard, Lahbeed.
Mr. Gem, Union Jack II.
Mr. Gem, Matchbox.
Mr. M. M. Talib, Yebrin.
Mr. M. M. Talib, Wadya Beg.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and Syed Mahmood bin Ali, Salamat.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib, Mirdas.
Messrs. Towfik Dabdoob and Ahmed Talib Sa'ami.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer, Lamington.
Mr. P. M. Porwal, Char Malu.
Mr. A. Abbas, Afzal.
Mrs. M. R. Kasperkhan, Khazal Beg.
Mr. Imamdin, Sind.
Mr. S. H. Mohamed, Captain.
Mr. A. Hazamy, Manton.
Mr. Shaikh Ali Karim, Nawai Assaila.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla, Blue Star.
Messrs. M. Nusserwanji and B. G. Mehta, Ruby.
Mr. Mehdi Kadem, Salma.
Mr. W. Bird, Balloon.
Mr. W. Bird, Arab Flag.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey, Poppy.
Mr. M. C. Patel, Khazza.
Sahibzada M. A. Mirza, White Lily.
Mr. Moon, Young Sadian.
Mr. Haji Rajub, El Faras.
Messrs. Arnold and H. Alwan, Gulistan.
Mr. Arnold, Kabercona.
Mr. Yussuff bin Taha, Bigo.
Mr. M. A. Khodabax, British Luck.
Mr. Ahmed Abbas, Kaves.
Mr. Ahmed Abbas, Wajee.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy, Dilawarjung.
Mr. Dhunoon Yussuff, Sakran.
Mr. J. Hormusji, British Lion.
Mr. J. A. Wadia, Braganza.
Mr. U. G. Rangilla, Akbar.
Mr. H. Noor Mohamed, Chayna.
Mr. S. Hajimiya, Red Label.
Mr. G. B. Ghorpade, Gold Flake.
Mr. R. Kashibhoy, Chabookchi.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Shali.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Dojan.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Byramji.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Light Spark.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Yesaji.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Ghanim Beg.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Nainitala.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. A. Hazamy, Isfoog.
Mr. Dhunoon Yussuff, Bahiz Pasha.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein, Mandate.
The Chief of Bajana, Bangalore.

THE SHAHNAWAZ PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200; Second Rs. 350; Third Rs. 200.

A Handicap for Arab Maidens at the time of starting.

Distance—1 Mile.

Entrance Monday, 14th March, Rs. 15; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close- Rs. 25; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Gem, Union Jack II.
Mr. Gem, Matchbox.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and Syed Mahmood bin Ali, Salamat.
Messrs. Imamdin and S. Ardeshir, Subrang.
Mr. W. Bird, Balloon.
Mr. Amin Mulla Fathai, Allassi.
Mr. Haji Rajub El Faras.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy, Dilawarjung.
Mr. J. A. Wadia, Malang (late Rashid Beg).
Mr. U. G. Rangilla, Shah Jehan.
Mr. H. Noor Mahomed, Chayna.
Mr. S. Hajimiya, Red Label.
Mr. S. Hajimiya, Bilboa.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Sagban.
Mr. R. Kashibhoy, Chabookchi.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Star of Arabia.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, Yesaji.

FINAL ENTRIES.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Glow Bird.
Mrs. S. Bose, Maharana.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas, Shiya'a.
Mr. M. H. Bassam, Labjar.

THE S. S. AKKASAHEB MAHARAJ CUP.

A Cup value Rs. 300, presented by Her Highness Sakal Saubhagyavati Akkasaheb Maharaj and Rs. 2,250 from the Fund.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500, third Rs. 350.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Distance—1-3/4 Miles.

Entrance—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 20; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Yussuff Haroon, Tea Dance.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey, Poetry.
Mrs. Goolamali, Old Scar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rose Water.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj, Saloon.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Yussuff Haroon, Devaka.

FIFTH DAY

THE FLYING PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Entrance—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 20; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close- Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Gem, Pam.
Mr. Gem, Mountain Dancer.
Mr. N. Ardeshir, Glenbuck.
Mr. Kelso, Harvard.
Mr. W. Bird, Clairette.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla Beresina.
Mr. V. Rosenthal, The Mint.

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WAZIR PASHA OUTRIGHT WON
KASSIR OUTRIGHT WON
BADEE. OUTRIGHT WON

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Weekly ONE SELECTION Rs. 20. Refund Rs. 30 if fails.
Weekly TWO SELECTIONS Rs. 15. Refund Rs. 51 if fails.
Weekly THREE SELECTIONS Rs. 10 Refund Rs. 101 if fails.
Daily ONE SELECTION Rs. 10 Daily TWO SELECTIONS Rs. 5
Daily THREE Selections Rs. 3. Daily FOUR Selections Re. 1.

ALL DAILY CARDS ARE EXCHANGEABLE BUT NO REFUND.

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V. J. M's Cotton Forecast and Race Tips, Oppt. Excelsior Cinema, Fort, BOMBAY.

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"DUKE" RACE TIPS

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Upcountry clients will be wired. Rs. 15/- only for the whole season membership.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
Has claim setting agents throughout the world.
J8

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

"WONDERFUL HERO"

How Mollison Set Up New Air Record

1,400 MILES-A-DAY DASH WITHOUT SLEEP

Crash On Beach, But Unhurt

CAPETOWN, March 28.

The Australian Airman, J. A. Mollison landed here at 18 hours 24 minutes (Gmt.) having flown from England in 4 days, 17 hours and 19 minutes, beating by 15 hours and 18 minutes the previous record established by Miss Amy Johnson and Mr. Gordon Storr.

Mollison's route via West Africa was about 1,800 miles shorter than that followed by Miss Salaman and Mr. Storr.

He averaged about 1,400 miles a day.

He crashed on the beach but was unhurt.

Later he received an enthusiastic welcome from large crowds, among whom was the "Diana of the Skies", Miss Amy Johnson.

DAZED MAN—A SURPRISE

Mollison passed over the aerodrome at 8-24 p.m. and crashed on the beach. His machine was wrecked but he was not injured.

He motored to the aerodrome in a dazed state.

He averaged about 1,400 miles a day and was practically without sleep.

Miss Amy Johnson was among the thousands of holidaymakers who welcomed him at the aerodrome.

The huge crowd at the aerodrome was exceedingly anxious when Mollison's plane passed over but did not return. Then a taxicab wormed its way through the crowd and a dazed man stumbled out. He was taken to a small office, which was beseiged by the crowds, who realised that it was Mollison.

INCOHERENT SPEECH.

It has transpired that the aeroplane crashed on the sandy beach in the darkness near a coloured taxidriver, who found Mollison unconscious in the cockpit, shook him, helped him to scramble out and drove him to the aerodrome.

Mollison's eyes were bloodshot and his speech was incoherent. He was absolutely exhausted.

Interviewed by Reuter he said: "By jove, I am glad I hold the colonial records."

He explained that he landed on the beach because he could not face the glare of lights at the aerodrome. He had seen all instruments in duplicate for the last two days as a result of nerve strain.

Miss Amy Johnson, amid thunderous cheers, greeted Mollison, saying: "You are a wonderful hero."

Mollison asked by how much he had beaten the record and when told he said "excellent".

MAYOR'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mollison added he thought he would do it but he did not know whether he would be able to carry on the previous night and felt very bad sometimes.

Mayor of Cape Town congratulated Mollison, whom the cheering crowd carried to a car, which drove off to the hotel.

Mollison sacrificed everything to reduce the weight to the minimum, proceeding even without the landing brakes and a revolver. This is his second attempt at a Cape record. The first attempt broke down 150 miles south of Cairo last November when he crashed owing to the failure of the petrol pump.

Mollison aso holds the Australia-to-England flight record.—Reuter.

DERBY WINNER OF 1922 DEAD

ROME, March 27.

Captain Cuttle, who won the Derby for Lord Woolavington in 1922 died at Maffiori as a result of a fall. Captain Cuttle was thirteen years of age and was sold by Lord Woolavington five years ago to an Italian breeder for £40,000.—Reuter.

Captain Cuttle held the time record on the new Derby course until 1927 when Mr. Frank Curzon's Call Boy finished the race in 2 minutes 34-2/5 seconds, a fifth of a second quicker than Captain Cuttle's Derby is famous for the sensation it produced on the course. A few minutes before the time of the starting of the race the contestants one after another walked to the starting post. All had come out except one and that was "No. 22" (Captain Cuttle). "Where is 22?" "Where is 22?" went the cry round. There was great excitement and uproar when Steve Donogue, brought the prospective winner quietly in a trot to the course. All was quiet. Soon the flag went down and Captain Cuttle beat all who came before him easily. The betting was 10 10 to 1. Jock Scot one of the horses running in Bombay, is Captin Cuttle's son.

RACE FOR LIFE WITH RAGING WIND

U. S. Tornado Fury

MONTGOMERY (ALABAMA), Mar. 28.

A well-known Birmingham (Alabama) couple had to race with death in the latest tornado to strike the Southern States when they saw a "twister" on its way when they were out for a motor drive. They drove furiously on for miles over the pavement at top speed against a racing wind, finally reaching safety here.—Reuter.

RUGGER IN BRITAIN

Northern Union Matches

LONDON, Mar. 28.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Bradford 14 Widnes 7.
Dewsbury 7 Leeds 4
Featherstone 11 Batley 8
Huddersfield 40 Bramley 0
Hull 10 Castleford 10
Hunslet 23 Broughton 8
Keighley 8 Rochdale 16
Oldham 25 Barrow 7
Salford 21 Wigan 9
St. Helens 31 Leigh 2
Wakefield 22 Halifax 7
Warrington 20 Swinton 3
Wigan Highfield 10 St. Helens Recreations 23
York 9 Hull Kingston rovers 0.
—Reuter.

A FLAG FIGHT

Dr. Kanuga's Case In High Court

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield, at the High Court to-day, issued a rule against the Additional First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad to show cause why the sentence of Rs. 1,000 fine, passed by him on Dr. B.N. Kanuga, should not be set aside.

This order was made on a reference by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who recommended that the conviction of Dr. Kanuga should be quashed.

Dr. Kanuga was prosecuted for hoisting the National Flag on his house and refusing to remove it in spite of the police order. The Magistrate convicted him under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The Sessions Judge in his reference expressed the opinion that Dr. Kanuga's action could not be held to be an offence in law. Though he had taken a prominent part in last year's civil disobedience movement he was not alleged to have taken any part in the present movement. Further, the Congress had not been declared an illegal body, nor had the hoisting of the Congress Flag been prohibited by any authorised order of the District Magistrate. Dr. Kanuga was not, therefore, bound to obey the police order to remove the Flag from his building.

TEMPLE RAIDED BY POLICE

Eighth 'Dictator' Of Broach Arrested

BROACH, March 28.

Mr. Kothwale, Special Broach D. S. P. for Broach District raided on 24th instant a Hindu temple at Kareli, a village in Jambusar Taluka. Three lady volunteers were lodging in the temple. He took possession of the building, and removed utensils, foodstuffs, etc. The temple is closed and no daily worship is now offered to god Shiva.

Before the raid was effected, the police persuaded the manager of the temple Sjit. Muljibhai, to ask the ladies to vacate the temple. The manager failed as the Sevikas were determined to stay on, as the temple was a village public property.

Next the Pujari Shivagar of the temple was called by the police and asked to clear out his premises. But he declined to ask the ladies to walk out. He was arrested, and the manager also. But the lady volunteers were allowed to go to find another shelter.

The people of Kareli are much disturbed by this incident.

VILLAGE MEETINGS

On the 25th instant, ten meetings were held at different villages in Jambusar Taluka, simultaneously. Speeches were made about the no-tax movement.

The eighth "dictator" for Broach District addressed a meeting at Gajera and he was arrested. Several other arrests were also made at Kareli, Jambusar, Nobar, Baroda and Uber.

A young Gujarati poet known as "Sundaram" was arrested at Kareli.

FLAG SALUTATION AT BROACH

The usual weekly flag salutation ceremony was held in Broach yesterday at Vadapada where Prabhat Pheri from different parts of the town assembled to perform the ceremony. The police was present, but did not interfere.

NINTH "DICTATOR" OF GANDHI ASHRAM ARRESTED

BORDI, March 28.

The 9th "dictator" of Gandhi Ashram and Congress Committee and a Congress volunteer were arrested yesterday for taking out a prabhat pheri and distributing Congress "bulletins." They were taken to the Dahanu lock up.

MR. DE VALERA MAKES A TALKIE.

Mr. De Valera, the new President of the "Irish Free State, speak recently into the microphone after introducing the members of his cabinet to the world by the same medium.

BEDDING AND CLOTHES ATTACHED

For Recovering Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 27.

In realisation of a fine of Rs. 150, the police attached the bedding and clothes of a Roorkee Overseer, formerly of the Royal Engineers at Peshawar who had resigned his post during the movement of 1930. He had been sentenced on the 19th instant to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the above-mentioned fine for leading a procession on Dandi Day.

SUSPECT ARRESTED.

One Mr. Mohd. Ishtiaq living in Anderkote Street was arrested here a few days back by the Delhi police. It transpires that during a raid on a printing press in Delhi the police recovered certain manuscripts, the handwriting of which is alleged to have tallied with that of Mr Mohd. Ishtiaq. He has been taken to Delhi, under police custody where probably he will be "challaned" in due course.

The Meerut police made an arrest yesterday evening in the chief cloth market of the city. It is alleged that accused was handing over notices to the cloth merchants pertaining to the resumption of picketing at an earlier date.

12 ARRESTS IN NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 28.

Picketing of Foreign cloth shops has been resumed in Nagpur. Six volunteers were arrested yesterday for picketing foreign cloth and sugar shops in Itwari and Mahal.

Four volunteers, including one "Dictator" were arrested for distributing unauthorised newssheets and Congress Bulletins at the time when Sir P. C. Ray was presented an address by the Nagpur Municipality, while two volunteers were arrested for attempting to perform the flag salutation ceremony.

The total number of persons arrested yesterday was 12.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY

Officers Accept Lower Rank

LONDON, March 28.

A striking commentary on the acute state of employment among mercantile marine officers is afforded by the Lamport and Holt liner "Lassell," which arrived at Liverpool from the River Plate. Here deck hands, usually able seamen, are all certificated officers who signed on as A.B.S. Oilers in the engine room. All certificated engineers receive the usual rates of pay of A.B.S. Oilers.—Reuter.

EASTER HOLIDAY THRILL

"Attempt" On German Chancellor's Life

BERLIN, March 28.

Easter holiday-makers at Badenweiler had an unexpected thrill to-day when a cracker exploded outside a local hotel, breaking a window.

A rumour spread that an attempt was made against Chancellor Bruening, who was holidaying there.

Excitement subsided when somebody remembered that the Chancellor was not staying in that hotel but in another, a mile away.

Police say that the explosion was merely a schoolboy's prank.—Reuter.

LABOUR SPLIT AVERTED

Blackpool Conference Decisions

LONDON, Mar. 28.

The threatened break between the National Labour Party and the extremer elements contained in the Independent Labour Party was averted yesterday when the Independent Labour Party Conference at Blackpool decided, by 250 votes to 53, to continue its affiliation with the National Labour Party on conditions to be negotiated later.—Reuter.

AN ANCIENT FEUD

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

A meeting was held yesterday of the citizens of Allahabad to protest against the gradual removal of Government offices from Allahabad, the capital, to Lucknow. This protest revival was the outcome of a rumour that Government may decide not to bring, unlike in the past, any of the camp offices from Lucknow to headquarters from the next cold weather.—A. P.

JEWISH OLYMPIAD

LONDON, March 28.

The first organised demonstration of athletic spirit of Jewish youth begins at Tel Aviv tomorrow when 300 competitors including many well-known athletes and ten Jewish champions will compete in the Jewish Olympic games lasting three days.

Twenty countries including England, Australia and the United States have sent teams.—Reuter.

NATION'S WILL

No Oath, No Annuities

DE VALERA'S REPLY TO BRITAIN

LONDON, March 23.

A further stage in the Irish imbroglio is marked by the news from Dublin that Mr. De Valera has drafted his reply to the British Government which will be submitted for the approval of the Free State Cabinet to-morrow and sent to London by a special courier, possibly on Wednesday night. The draft has been made after consultation with legal advisers including Mr. Gavan Duffy K. C. who is one of the Irish signatories to the treaty.

It is understood that Mr. De Valera has reached the definite opinion that the abolition of the oath of allegiance will not be a breach of the treaty and and he is equally convinced that the question of land annuities is outside the terms of the Treaty. His reply will maintain that the view expressed the will of the Nation at the recent election and the retention of the oath of allegiance is indefensible and is a matter purely for Irish people to decide.

It is said that there will be no likelihood of Mr. De Valera consenting to any compromise on this particular point. It is almost certain that he will not go to London. Meanwhile his position is unenviable as his security largely depends on pleasing the Irish Republican Army and the question is how long he will be able to withstand the pressure that body.—Reuter.

MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL

To Tour America

VENNA, Mar. 28.

It is reported that after his recovery Mr. Vithalbai Patel will comply with invitations from some American cities to lecture there on the present conditions in India.—Reuter.

Latest News.

BROKERS' MEETING

Stormy Scenes At The Exchange

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A general meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association was held this noon, Mr. Amritlal Khokhani presiding.

The opening scenes were marked by stormy demonstrations indicating strong opposition to the proposal to open the market for the new settlement for July-August.

The meeting terminated after considering last year's report.

The Association is meeting again this evening to consider the question of opening the market for July-August settlement.

WIDOW TURNS MAD WITH GRIEF

Sergeant Suicide Sequel

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

It was announced to-day in the Court of the Coroner of Bombay that Mrs. Rahn, widow of the late Sergeant Rahn (who died on Mar 12 from a bullet wound in the head), had been certified insane yesterday and would be sent to the Yerawda Mental Hospital. This was the result of the severe grief and shock at her husband's death.

Evidence had been recorded of the deceased's son, a child, and the Inspector of the Agripada Police Station, where the tragedy happened, as well as of Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who examined the body on March 16. Further hearing came up to-day. Mrs. Rahn was to have been examined to-day. As she had gone out of her wits, the Coroner remarked that now that it was impossible to have the evidence of Mrs. Rahn "under the circumstances the only reasonable verdict to give was that deceased committed suicide in a moment of temporary insanity or mental depression." There was no evidence to show that it was a case of murder. Accordingly the jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

NAWALGARH HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

(From A Correspondent.)

NAWALGARH, Mar. 28.

The B. A. V. High School held its annual athletic sports on Saturday. The programme was full of interesting items. There was a huge gathering to see physical feats of the students. The founder of the school, Seth Anandilalji Podar, of Bombay, was also present.

The students were awarded handsome prizes worth Rs. 500.

Pandit Premnath, headmaster of the school, in his annual report narrated the steady progress of the institution. The public were highly pleased to hear that the school will in the next session meet in a fully equipped new building which has a clock tower, 110 feet high with an eight-feet dial made by the Indian Clock Manufacturing Company, Bombay.

Prizes were distributed by Seth Govindramji Shekhsiria.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House St. Fort, Bombay.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XX NO. 76— BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"Ireland Can Get What She Wants By Peaceful Means"
—DE VALERA

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT EXPOUNDS POLICY TO WORLD JOURNALISTS

DETERMINED TO REMOVE OATH

"WE MEAN TO PRESS OUR CLAIM THAT WE ARE ENTITLED TO THESE MONIES"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, March 18. (By Air Mail)

A week has passed since the Fianna Fail took over the reigns of the Irish Free State from the outgoing Cosgrave Government, known in Ireland as the "Government of Force and Coercion." Many had anticipated that as soon as Mr. Eamon De Valera becomes the President of the State, the country will be plunged in panic but as the Irish correspondent of the London "Observer" stated in his despatch "it will indeed be idle to deny that a large proportion of the population has been mystified, even astonished." The prophets had foretold terrible occurrences if Fianna Fail were given charge of Government, and yet nothing untoward has happened.

What was expected of Mr. De Valera, has, on the contrary, taken place. Special orders to treat the political prisoners as 'politicals,' were immediately issued and now the prison gates are thrown open. The new President once again reiterated what he contemplates to do as a result of power vested in him as the head of the seventh Dail, and even the Labour Party, which is supposed to hold the balance, has submitted to the inevitable. No pledge, no bargain, no kind of deal as visualised by the correspondent of the "Daily Herald" has been entered into by the Fianna Fail with Labour and George Lansbury, the official head of the British Labour Party in the British Parliament had to acknowledge that the British Labour Movement would never desire to interfere in the domestic affairs of Ireland.

He says, "We wish the Irish people peace and prosperity. We all hope the day will soon come when Ireland will be one nation again. We have nothing but goodwill toward all the parties in the Dail and we are confident that the good sense of Mr. de Valera, or who ever else is President, will enable the peoples of the two kingdoms to continue to march together." And Mr. Lansbury concludes his message in right 'Lansbury' style when he believes that "the well-being of Ireland is necessary for the well-being of Britain, and vice-versa. There is no reason at all for quarrelling. We both have much bigger thing to do than to fall out, even about things which some people may think essential, because the one essential thing that every nation needs to-day is peace both at home and abroad. They need peace which will enable them to co-operate with one another in order to attain a higher standard of life for all of the people."

Unfortunately, there are very few people left in this country to believe in Labour's parliamentary Opposition's statement that "co-operation is essential in the task of rebuilding civilization which crashed so terribly during and after the war." People who read this precious statement of the ex-Labour Minister have no hesitation in opining that the British Labour Party is made up of Labour Imperialists who are not further than the die-hard imperialists in their dream of Commonwealth of Nations under the Union Jack. And that is borne out by the fact that in wishing god-speed to the new Government, the British socialists wish that "it will mean partnership within the Empire."

HATED ACT ABOLISHED.

The second act of the new Government will be the suspension of the much "Safety Act" of the late lamented Government. Mr. De Valera has already informed that at the earliest opportunity steps will be taken to suspend the Act. And despite criticisms and fears entertained by interested people in Great Britain, Mr. De Valera has no hesitation in maintaining that the Republican Army can carry on legitimate activities as "they are inspired by the only thought of a free and unfettered country." The Army leaders are out of the jails, their Press is once again bringing out the Party paper and the jingo press in the metropolis of British Imperialism has found a fresh weapon to discredit the new government. But nothing untoward has happened or is likely to happen because as the leaders of the Republican Party stated at the monster welcome demonstration on Sunday, "every step by the present government in the right direction towards the freedom of Ireland would be appreciated by the liberty-loving people of Ireland. If the new Government showed that they were prepared to travel along the road to independence, they would find that the Irish Republican Association would not be antagonistic, but that they would be behind them."

It was a historic demonstration. Long before the appointed time for the public welcome meeting organised by the Republican Prisoners' Reception Committee in honour of the released political prisoners, held at College Green on Sunday a large gathering had assembled. Various contingents met at Mountjoy Square and the scene was reminiscent of the monster demonstration the Indian public is accustomed to witness at the release of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers.

NEW CABINET'S FIRST TASK.

As soon as the new Ministers were appointed the first task to which the Cabinet devoted its time was to effect retrenchment in all departments They are bound to get support for heavy retrenchment as they have set a splendid example in their own salaries. To the surprise of Cosgrave and his colleagues, the new members of the Executive Council will set a headline in the scheme of retrenchment by the acceptance of heavy "cuts" in their salaries.

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE.

Indian readers must scrutinise closely the salaries attached to different posts in the Irish Cabinet as at the second session of the Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi stated that the Indian public servants, unlike British Officers in India, did not want to draw fat salaries from the Indian Exchequers. It is interesting to note that the salary attached to the office of the President of the Irish Executive Council is £2,500. Mr. De Valera, I understand, has intimated that he wishes to have this salary cut voluntarily by £1,000 thus reducing it to £1,500. Ministers, I am told, will also agree voluntarily to have their salaries cut from £1,700 to £1,000; while Parliamentary Secretaries are voluntarily agreeing to a reduction in their allowances of £1,200 per annum to a figure round about £750. Members of the judiciary, and the higher-paid Civil Servants will all be asked to bear some share of the sacrifices essential in the national interest, and the Minister for Finance is busy giving some attention to schemes of economy in connection with his coming Budget.

THE PROBLEM OF THE OATH.

I was discussing the other night with some of the officials of the new Government the question of Oath Allegiance in relation to Great Britain. One of them, immediately flung before me, as a

(Continued on page 8).

FIGHT FOR FREE IRELAND

I. R. A. Demands Scrapping Of Treaty

THREAT TO VALERA GOVERNMENT

DUBLIN, March 27.

Fears of trouble in Dublin today were not realised. The Republican procession through the city in connection with the celebration of the Easter Rebellion of 1916. was quiet and orderly.

Thousands of youths participated in the demonstration, which was accompanied by brass bands and pipers playing the Rebel air "Who Fears to Speak of 98?" but no uniforms were worn except by the Women's Auxiliary of the Irish Republican Army and the boy and girl members of the Fianna Organisation and no arms of any kind were seen.

No member of the Government or the National Army participated in the proceedings, which were watched by large crowds.

The Valera Government's declaration to abolish the oath and retain the land annuities was reaffirmed by Mr. Ruttledge, the Free State Minister for Lands, at a speech at Ballina. He scouted the idea of war, and urged his hearers to stand behind the Government and not to play the English game, as renegade Irishmen always did.

Mr. de Valera's Government stood for a Christian Government, with equal rights for all and no privileges for anybody.

Although the Easter demonstration has passed off quietly in the Free State and North Ireland there exists undoubtedly grave apprehension as to how long the paradoxical state of affairs can continue.

The feeling is prevalent that sooner or later friction will break out between the Free State Army and the Irish Republican Army.

It is well-known that the Republicans still have arms and ammunition secretly stored away in various parts of the country. The Irish Republican Army has issued a warning to the Valera Government to-day, saying that the Irish Republican Army will remain an organised force until the Anglo-Irish Treaty is scrapped "lock, stock and barrel", thus shattering Mr. Valera's belief that removal of the oath and settlement of the land annuities would win the Irish Republican Army's loyal support and assure dissolution of the army.

To-day five thousand of the Irish Republican Army openly flaunted their strength at a Dublin mass parade, at which a proclamation of the Irish Republican Army Council, couched in unequivocal terms, was read out warning the Valera Government that the 'proclamation of a republic in 1916 remains for us a fundamental declaration of the right and authority to fight for a Free Ireland."—Reuter.

Demonstrations At Belfast

BELFAST, March 26.

In the presence of hundreds of police enforcing Government's anti-demonstration orders thousands of people outside the Roman Catholic cemetery knelt in the road to pray for the souls of the victims of the 1916 rebellion —Reuter.

Editor Of Sindhi Daily Arrested

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 23.

Ex-Editor of the "Hindoo" a Sindhi daily who was recently released under a restraint notice was arrested again on Sunday morning. He performed the flag salutation ceremony on the local Azad Maidan.—A. P.

On their release Irish Republican prisoners received an enthusiastic welcome from the people of Dublin.

BIG GUNS FOR NEUTRALITY

PRINCES' CHAMBER WILL NOT OPENLY SUPPORT ORDINANCE POLICY, DESPITE INDIVIDUAL ASSURANCES TO VICEROY

Sikh Petitioners Against Patiala Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Lord Willingdon kept on smiling when one Highness after another showered choicest words on him for occupying the Chair of the Chamber of Princes for the first time as its "constituted President."

Lady Willingdon who came in for a good share of praise similarly acknowledged the tributtes from the Viceroy's box. The Maharaja of Alwar was the only person who spoke extempore but his language was no less superlative. Lord Willingdon himself confessed a feeling of embarrassment at being smothered with so much kindness by so many Princes, and he passed them all to Lady Willingdon;

Mrs. Naidu's interview disposing of Peace Rumours and the Viceroy's speech at the Chamber of Princes appear on page 12.

for, according to him, she deserved them better.

PRINCES AND ORDINANCE.

After this preface, the Viceroy addressed the Chamber which contained many new faces. He warmly defended those Princes who had approved of and supported the policy of Ordinance in British India from the criticism of interference on the part of Indian States rulers in British Indian affairs. But this defence, I do not think, will enable the Chamber as a whole to pass any resolution approving of Lord Willingdon's policy. For according to lobby conversations, the bigger Princes have decided that the Chamber of Princes should not be openly used for such purposes, however much the members in their individual capacity might have felt themselves impelled to pledge support to the Viceroy.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON FEDERATION.

On the question of Federation, the Viceroy spoke in a happy vein on the draft resolution on the agenda approving of Federation. The agenda paper does not contain any such resolution. This has led to some speculation as to the terms of the resolution. It is believed that the Federation ideal will be resolutely kept in view during the discussions, as it is not so much the number of States that counts behind the acceptance of the Federal ideal, as the amount of interests held by those who join it.

Princes Welcome Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

The Chamber adopted unanimously a resolution moved by the Nawab of Bhopal and supported among others by Maharajas of Bikanir and Alwar, the Rana of Jhalawar, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar and the Chiefs of Phaltan and Jamkandi, offering hearty welcome to Lord Willingdon on his assumption of office of Viceroy and tendering the sincerest good wishes to His Excellency. Congratulations were offered to those rulers who had recently assumed powers.—A. P.

Sikh Petitioners To Viceroy Get Arrested

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

Over 20 Sikhs were arrested by the police in New Delhi while attempting to proceed towards the Chamber of Princes and present a petition against the Maharaja of Patiala to the Viceroy. They were released in evening with a warning not to come to New Delhi.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL SUFFERING FROM CHEST PAIN

Daily Rise In Temperature

BENARES, Mar. 28.

Mrs. Kamla Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, interviewed at Allahabad where she returned from Bombay said that she saw her husband in Bareilly jail on 21st March.

Pandit Jawaharlal told her that he was still suffering from continual pain on the right side below the chest. His temperature rose up to hundred degrees in the evening daily. There was no change in weight. He was under the treatment of the jail doctor.

PURSHOTTAMDAS ON HUNGER-STRIKE?

According to an unconfirmed report from Allahabad, Purshottamdas Tondon has gone on hunger strike from 21st instant in Gonda jail, in sympathy with another political prisoner who is on hungerstrike, as a protest against alleged ill-treatment.—A. P.

Pt. MALAVIYA LEAVES FOR DELHI

BENARES, Mar. 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya suddenly left for Delhi this afternoon. Pandit Malaviya was to leave for Delhi on Saturday, but the departure was postponed that day.—A. P.

7583 CONVICTIONS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 28.

According to the latest official estimates, the total number of convictions during the past week was 38 under the Ordinances, and 229 under the ordinary law. The total up to date is 7583, while releases number 1402.

A small crowd which attempted to celebrate the "Bhagat Singh Day" at Allahabad on 23rd March was dispersed by sowars without casualties. The situation is otherwise practically unchanged.—A. P.

THEOSOPHICAL CONFERENCE

Dr Besant Receives Flowers From Delegates

MADRAS, Mar. 28.

Dr. Annie Besant received delegates to the Theosophical Conference which met at Adyar yesterday afternoon. Though not strong enough to speak to them, she received from each a few flowers.—A. P.

CONFISCATED LANDS FOR SALE

Bariyyas Out To Purchase

RAS FARMERS TO LOSE PROPERTIES

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 28.

Government has offered for sale the confiscated lands of those farmers in Ras village of Borsad Taluka, who have not paid their land revenue in pursuance of the 'no-tax' campaign. Bariyyas of the village who purchased such lands last year have again come forward this year to purchase them. They are paying Rs. 2/- per acre as earnest money, and are selling off their bullocks and household articles for raising the money.

It will be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi stayed for some time in Borsad and tried hard after the conclusion of the Delhi Truce to regain the confiscated lands from the Bariyyas, but he failed in his attempt except in one or two cases.

The police searched several houses in the city yesterday for Congress bulletins.—A. P.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS

Mr. Sarkar Elected Vice-President

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar has been elected Vice-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.—A. P.

Federal Finance Committee Sign Unanimous Report

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

A communique states: The Federal Finance Committee signed a unanimous report this afternoon. The report has been forwarded by air mail to the Secretary of State for submission to His Majesty's Government.—A. P.

Assembly Session To Last Till 5th April

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

It is understood that the Assembly session will last till 5th April in order to dispose of pending official business.—A. P.

BRITISH OFFICER SPENDS EASTER IN J[illegible]

Story Of Flag Th[illegible] Lowered

(SPECIAL CAB[illegible] LEGHORN)

British mercantile [illegible] Ilam Shepherd, is [illegible] Easter in jail in [illegible]tion with a flag incide[illegible] lowered the Italian flag [illegible] mast over a local shop a[illegible] he was promptly arrested he alleged to have told the carabineers that he had the Italian flag on his ship at Barrgrove, and that he was unable to buy one as shops were shut.

It is supposed that he repented of his action after lowering the flag and threw it away. Shepherd will probably be fined a small sum and will be released on Wednesday next.—Reuter.

ARMY SOCCAR FINAL

Contestants Out To Create Records

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Both regiments concerned in Army Soccer Cup Final at Aldershot to-morrow are to create records, Sherwood Foresters (Shorncliffe) by winning the trophy for the third year in succession and Duke of Wellington's (Aldershot) by being the first team to be winners of army rugger and soccer cups in successive seasons.—Reuter.

TOKIO MURDER PLOT BROUGHT TO BOOK

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Tokio—An intricate plot to assassinate a number of leading political and financial figures has been revealed by the indictment of thirteen members of "Blood Brotherhood" on a charge of conspiracy to murder as the result of the untiring efforts of the police following the murder of Baron Takumadan on 5th March. Intended victims of gang were: Prince Saionji, Count Makino, Inukai, Wakatsuki and Shidehara as well as financial and industrial leaders.—Reuter.

LINDBERGH BABY COMING BACK

LONDON, March 27.

Norfolk (Virginia).—The Lindbergh baby may be returned within a week,—may be to-morrow.

This dramatic statement was made to-day by Dr. Dobson Peacock, Colonel Lindbergh's clergyman intermediary, who declares that he has actually seen the baby, which it is understood is held either in the region of North Carolina or on a boat about thirty miles from Norfolk.—Reuter.

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Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1932, at 5 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1931.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th March to the 30th March, 1932, both days inclusive.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1932.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.
4605

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

AN ELECTION to fill up FIVE vacancies among Fellows elected by Registered Graduates which will occur under Section 45 (2) of the Bombay University Act, 1928, will be held on Friday, the 1st of July, 1932. Only Registered Graduates whose names are on the Electoral Roll ON THE 12TH MAY, 1932, will be entitled to vote or and stand as candidates. All graduates of this University of ten years' standing and all who have taken a Master's or Doctor's degree of the University are, on payment of the prescribed fee, eligible to be registered and have their names entered on the Roll.

Persons who register their names after the 12th May, 1932, will not be entitled to vote at the election.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
Bombay, 24th March, 1932.
4606

NOTICE.

WANTED AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Hinganghat and Wardha. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle". P. O. Box No. 322. Bombay 1.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PATIALA.

NOTICE

IT IS PROPOSED TO FIT ELECTRIC LIGHT in Bungalows and Barracks of Patiala State Forces. Plans showing requirements of individual units can be seen in these Headquarters on working days.

Contractors and firms willing to take the work are requested to send in their quotations by the 18th May, 1932, at the latest.

COLONEL ON THE STAFF,
Quarter Master General.
PATIALA.
4609

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE NEW SEASON.

To Men in Love
To Men who have Loved!!
Here is a picture you must see!!!

WATERLOO BRIDGE

"WHERE LONESOME LADIES STROLL"

THE STORY OF A GIRL WHO TRIED TO COME BACK AFTER HAVING HAD HER FLING

with

MAE CLARKE.
KENT DOUGLASS
DORIS LLOYD.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PARAMOUNT BRITISH PICTURES

present

THE FINEST PICTURE SO FAR PRODUCED.

STAMBOUL STAMBOUL

ADAPTED FROM THE NOVEL "L'homme Qui Assasina."

A story with Oriental Colour.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF ALL TIMES.

RANGO

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

Produced and actually recorded in SUMATRA
by
ERNEST B. SCHOEDSACK.

To the most blase men or women in the world
.....your pulses race
.....your fingers grip
.....your nerves tingle.
YOU WILL BE THRILLED
..... at a battle to death between a water-buffalo and a tiger—A scene no camera has ever caught before.

THE EDWARD

TO-DAY AT 6-15; 8-15 & 10-15 P. M.

I. N. R. I.

OR

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GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD.

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Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@16 May

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x Calls at Colombo.
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Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
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Argun ,,	25th ,,	8th April
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Havre ,,	23rd ,,	8th May
Borneo ,,	9th May	24th ,,

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See how a Maiden achieves her end by the sheer force of her strong will and personality.

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LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY

Kolhapur Races

ENTRIES FOR THIRD DAY

The following are the entries teers for the third day of the Kolhapur Races:—

THE PALACE PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

A handicap for horses in class III.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

ENTRANCE—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 20; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 30; with Rs. 10, extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Gem's Mountain Dancer.
Mr. V. Rosenthall's The Mint.
Messrs. V. Rosenthal and J. H. Hardie's Cryptogram.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Gallowglass.
Mr. G. McElligott's Eager Mike.
The Chief of Miraj's (Jnr.) Shri Ganesh.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Radhapyari II. and Quickfire.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Kirkmaiden, Comte-de-Grasse and Eliza's Star.

FINAL ENTRIES.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Aploma'
Mr. N. Ardeshir's Tinder Gee.
Mr. C. B. Farrar's Tolworth
The Raja of Nazargunj's Lovely One.
Lt.-Col. J. A. Shorten and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's Love and Money

THE PRAYAG PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

A handicap for horses in class IV.

Distance.—1 mile.

ENTRANCE.—Monday 14th March, Rs. 20; Monday, 21st March (when the race will cose) Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Gem's Pam.
Mr. Kelso's Old Roy.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Beresina.
Mr. V. Rosenthall's Grey Cloud.
Mr. W. Bird's Denny B and Clairette.
Mr. A. Higgins Anything.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's The Fastnet and Inquisitor.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gadyach.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. M. R. Kasperkhan's Chalk.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Former.
Mr. J. C. Koelman's Clytus.
Major W. B. Rennie's Granary.

THE SHRI VIJAYAMALA MAHARANI SAHEB PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

A handicap for Arabs in class III.

Distance.—1-1/4 miles.

ENTRANCE.—Monday, 14th March. Rs. 20; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 30; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's Kasir.
Mr. Mahomed Kadum's Dalphone
Mr. M. M. Talib's Aahedeb.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Falson.
Mr. S. H. Mahomed's Dhiyanoor and Director.
Mr. W. Bird's Balloon.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kadir Hajaz.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
Mr. N. M. Shahin's Azroom.
Mr. R. J. Datwani's Mint Master.
Mr. Arnold's Kabercona.
Mr. A. R. Obaid's Rolls Royce.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Kashaf.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Falcon.
Mr. U. G. Rangilla's Rushdi and Dhumair.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shall and Sagban.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Faraj and Ghanim Beg.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Messrs. M. R. Kasperkhan and M. Najmuddin's Short Cut.
Messrs. Imamdin and S. Ardeshir's Subrang.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's White Gold.
Mr. D. T. Khanwilkar's Shahzaman.

THE SHIVA ARANYA PLATE.—

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 350; third, Rs. 200.

For Arabs Maidens at the time of starting W. A. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs. Arabs landed on or after 1st July 1931, on the first exportation direct from the country of foaling, 6 lbs.

Distance.—1 mile.

ENTRANCE—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 15; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 25; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's Lahbeed.
Mr. Gem's Union Jack II. and Matchbox.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and Syed Mahmood bin Ali's Salamat.
Mr. A. Abbas' Afzal.
Messrs. Imamdin and S. Ardeshir's **Subrang 14-0.
Messrs. M. Nusserwanji and B. G. Mehta's Ruby.
Mr. Mahomed Barooni's Nassir-al-Muluk 13-3.
Mr. W. Bird's Balloon.
Mr. Amin Mulla Fathal's Allassi.
Mr. Haji Rajub's **El Faras.
Messrs. Arnold and H. Alwan's Gulistan.
Mr. Yussuff bin Taha's *Vigo.
Mr. M. A. Khodabax's British Luck.
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' Kayes and Wajee.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Malang (late Rashid Beg).
Mr. U. G. Rangilla's Shah Jehan.
Mr. H. Noor Mahomed's Chayna.
Mr. S. Hajimiya's Bilboa.
Mr. R. Kashibhoy's Chabookchi 14-0.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sagban.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Star of Arabia.

FINAL ENTRIES.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Glow Bird.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Shiva's.
Mrs. S. Bose's Maharana.
Mr. M. H. Bassam's Labjar.
Mr. Dhunoon Yussuff's Bahiz Pasha.
*Denotes struck out.
** Not eligible.

THE SHRI SHIVAJI MAHARAJA COMMEMORATION CUP—

Winner, a Cup value Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 350; third, Rs. 200.

A handicap for Indian horses in class IV.

Distance.—1 mile.

ENTRANCE—Monday, 14th March, Rs. 15; Monday, 21st March (when the race will close) Rs. 25; with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 Noon on Monday, 28th March, and a further Rs. 10, if not struck out by 12 Noon on the day before the race.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Tea Dance (By Ctesiphon-Sugar Dance).
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Poetry.
Mrs. Goolamali's Old Scar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-Water (By Bachelor's Wedding-Esk Water).
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Saloon.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Devaka.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 25.

Sugar Market ruled quiet during the week under review with slack demand. Ready as well as February and March shipment prices declined by about 1/4 to 1/4 annas per cwt., mainly due to heavy arrivals, labour strike in Docks and lack of satisfactory demand. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/2 and Rs. 15/0/6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/5 and Rs. 5/3/9 for February and March Shipments, Rs. 5/6 and Rs. 5/5/6 for April/May, Rs. 5/6/9 and Rs. 5/6/6 for June/July and Rs. 5/7 and Rs. 5/6/6 for August/September shipments.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are also reported to be quiet with declining tendency. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 10/11/3 respectively.

The preliminary export of Java during the month of February is estimated at about 136000 tons against 139000 tons last year leaving a stock of 1792000 tons on the 1st March 1932 against 3,76,000 tons on the same date last year.

Arrivals:—S.S. Arabia and S.S. Shirala arrived during the week with about 56500 and 187000 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. Begum is expected to arrive on about the 5th April with a cargo of about 25000 bags of Java Sugar.

Stock and Offtake:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 2,10,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/0/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/4/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 5/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 5/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April/May Rs. 5/5/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June/July Rs. 5/6/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs 5/6/9

FROM "STEEL FRAME" MENTALITY TO GUIDE, PHILOSOPHER, AND FRIEND?

The Role Which "Times" Expects British I. C. S. Man To Play In Future

Discussing the prospects and the future of the British element in the Indian Civil Service, the "Times" (London) in the course of a leading article states:

It was recognized that due provision should be made in the new Constitution for the maintenance of the rights and safeguards of all persons appointed to the Services before the Constitution comes into force; that it should provide suitable safeguards for the payment of pensions; and that such steps should be taken as might be necessary to reassure existing members of the Services with the view that they might serve with loyalty and efficiency for their normal term. To this end it was agreed that the right to retire on proportionate pension on grounds of non-adaptation to changed conditions should be extended, at least for a limited period of years.

Amid the far-reaching changes which have taken place in the political structure of India the old-established system of early training and administrative routine of the I.C.S. has not been altered. It was designed in the early days of the consolidation of British rule, generations before the Indian element in the I.C.S. was of serious numerical consequence. The District Officer then held unquestioned sway. Now, as then, the I.C.S. recruit is posted to a province as an assistant magistrate, and his early years are spent in routine work in court or camp under the supervision of his Collector. He is caught up in the administrative machine and for a good number of years may be doing work which does not require the costly equipment of success in the competitive examination of the First Division of the Civil Service and a year's probation thereafter at one of our universities.

THOSE PURBLIND EXTREMISTS

Can this old-established system be made with advantage to fit in with the provincial autonomy now foreshadowed? All save purblind extremists agree that a British element should be retained in the service of India for a good many years to come, and that this element should consist of men of high character and ability. It has been suggested by people well qualified to pronounce on the subject that the necessary conditions for the proper employment of Englishmen in the public service—enabling them to exercise the qualities of courage, integrity, and impartiality—will not continue to exist if they are made directly subordinate to politicians (Ministers) whose administrative ideals may differ profoundly from their own: or if they are left unprotected to the competition and intrigue of those, whether inside or outside the Service, belonging to the province who can evoke the assistance of influential relatives or friends. The executive half of the provincial Government will soon have passed away, and there will be unitary Government in the hands (excepting the Governor) of politicians dependent upon the votes of constituencies with no more than rudimentary political experience. Interference by local politicians in administrative matters will almost certainly be expected in return for votes. The Indian official serving his own countrymen, usually in the province of his birth, will not be without friends and influence in the Legislature, while the English official will have no such advantage. The protection afforded by a Public Service Commission must, by reason of the conditions of service in India, be very limited.

LINK BETWEEN OLD AND NEW

It is obviously desirable that in a period of transition there should be some strong and stable element in the administration which can stand apart and detached from local influence and intrigues and will constitute a link between the old administration and the new. The suggestion is made that this element could be provided most fitly by Englishmen being taken out of the mixed cadre of Englishmen and of Indians now constituting the I.C.S. and made into a separate cadre of Advisers. If the Englishman is relieved of the routine business of office or court and retained in the position of administrative or judicial Adviser the decreasing number of Englishmen can be off-set by the extention of the area of his jurisdiction as Adviser as the functioning of the autonomous provincial Government becomes more stable and assured. It is pointed out that his influence as Adviser can be spread over two or three districts, where now it is limited to one, while his presence as Adviser should enable two or more revenue or judicial districts to be joined into one, so that it will not be necessary to put another highly paid Indian in his place.

The author of the scheme argues that the presence of a British Adviser within reasonable distance will assist the Indian administrative and judicial officers to withstand the influence of environment, caste, and family, which are at times extremely strong. It is not consistent with the spirit of the times that the English official should remain in India as master; nor is it consistent with his traditions or character that he should remain as the servant of politicians whose administrative ideals may differ fundamentally from his own. But as guide, philosopher, and friend the British official of the right type will fulfil an obvious need. It is argued that he will be a link between the old administration and the new, providing an assurance that the administration will not too rapidly deteriorate. The question of rearrangement of the district administrative machine raised by this proposal merits close examination.

USURPING RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENT

M. P.'s Case Against Civil Service

Reference to the making of decisions "in a hole and corner manner in back rooms" was made by Sir Henry Cautley (Con., East Grinstead) in mail week. Speaking before the House of Commons' Standing Committee on the Town and County Planning Bill, he referred to what he described as the usurpation by civil servants of the rights of Parliament.

Sir Henry moved an amendment so that a scheme could be laid before both Houses of Parliament if an objector was dissatisfied with a decision of the Minister.

A great many people, he said, looked with great suspicion on the tendency in much legislation in the House of Commons to place in the hands of a Minister, and—as the Minister could not himself carry out those super-human burdens that were put upon him—of placing in the hands of civil servants a decision on matters, without hearring both sides, in a hole-and-corner manner in back rooms, and of usurping the rights which ought to be borne by Parliament.

He believed there was no tribunal like the House of Commons. He very strongly resented the depredation of the individual person, who was acquiring powers that Parliament had fought for for centuries.

Sir Hilton Young (Minister of Health) said it was not the case that matters of appeal was settled by minor officials. All matters of principle, all questions of doubt or difficulty, were referred to the Minister personally, and were dealt with by him.

The amendment was defeated by 30 votes to 13. The committee adjourned to Tuesday.

EAGLE ATTACKS MAN

By MAIL.

A sea eagle measuring 7ft. from wing to wing and 3ft. from talons to beak was shot at Lenacre Farm, Whitfield, near Dover in mail week by Mr. Maurice Broadley, son of the owner of the farm.

The bird, which is fawn-grey, with a white tail, was at first thought to be an aeroplane at a great height, but as it descended Mr. Broadley concluded it was a dun crow and fired at it. It sweeped to attack him and he discovered it was a large eagle, bearing part of a rabbit in its mouth.

ORIGINS OF THE WAR

The King's Warning

Remarkable documents, including a letter of warning regarding Germany's war intention from the King to Mr. Winston Churchill, are contained in the seventh volume of "British documents on the origins of the war."

On Oct. 25 1911—the year of the Moroccan crisis—Lord Staffordham wrote as follows from Buckingham Palace to Mr. Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty.

"The King wishes me to let you know that yesterday he heard from a relation in Germany who had recently been in Berlin to the following effect: "Admiral Tirptiz said, at the time when the Morocco crisis had reached its acute stage, that Germany would have gone to war with England but her fleet was not ready yet and would not be until 1915, when the Canal would be finished so that all the largest ships could pass through, and by that time they would have enough Dreadnoughts launched to deal with any Power.

"'The mines from Heligoland to the mainland would not be ready until 1914'. If war broke out now, the Admiral said, the German Fleet would be smashed for no reason at all (i.e., with no advantage to Germany).

"The writer then went on to say: "that is the reason why Germany gave in: so far as I can see we shall be fighting in 1915."

NORMAN "RIFLES"

A witness, who was asked at Edmonton County Court to describe a picture which was the subject of an action, said:

"It shows Norman soldiers with their rifles ready to fire at King Alfred the Great, who is standing against a brick wall. A man on houseback arrives just in time to prevent the King being killed, and the picture is entitled, "In the Nick of Time.'"

Judge Crawford (laughing): There seems to be a complete mix-up in regard to this historical picture. It does not reflect favourably on our educational system, for which we have to pay so many millions of pounds each year.

HISPITAL WITH NO ALCOHOL

An Experiment's Success

An account of the results of abandoning the use of alcohol at the Western Hospital is described by Dr. J. D. Rolleston, the medical superintendent, in the medical supplement to the report on the L.C.C. Hospital Services, issued in mail week.

Dr. Rolleston says that he personally has not used alcohol in treatment for 25 years. After his appointment to the hospital in 1926 he was able to persuade his colleagues to follow his example, without prohibiting its use when they were convinced of its necessity.

In consequence the consumption of brandy fell from 2,589 ounces in 1925 to none at all in 1929 and 1930. During the same period the number of patients increased considerably. The case mortality (with the exception of scarlet fever, in which there was a difference of a decimal in 1928, and of diphtheria in 1930) was below the average of the nine acute fever hospitals of the Council.

In both 1927 and 1928 the case mortality of diphtheria was the lowest in the nine hospitals.

Dr. Rolleston expresses the view that not only was the recovery rate not lowered by the omission of alcohol from the treatment, but that convalescence was as rapidly attained as in cases treated in other hospitals by various alcoholic beverages, while at the same time the risk of alcoholism of therapeutic origin was avoided.

In addition, no brandy or other form of alcohol has been used in the hospital's ambulance service since May 17, 1928, although brandy is provided in the ambulances.

Alcohol is still freely used in the other fever hospitals of the Council.

CONFUSION IN ENGLISH LAW

Deplorable Condition

"I think it is the duty of an English Court to have plain, clear rules, and there would be no difficulty if the Courts would only face the realities of life which govern the relationship between man and man."

This comment was made by Mr. Justice McCardie in the King's Bench Division, in Mail Week.

After hearing arguments in an action in which a woman claimed damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the collapse of a crane, his lordship decided that, on the authorities, there was no right of action against the owners of the crane.

The judge said: "The discussion in this court on the authorities reveals the absolutely deplorable state of English case law. So far from it being a source of pride to us, no intelligent layman hearing a body of cases discussed can do so without wondering how it is that such a state of confusion exists. If it were open to me, I would wipe out two-thirds of these decisions and five-sixths of the dicta.

"If this case goes to the House of Lords," added his lordship, "then, with the greatest respect to that tribunal, I do profoundly hope that at last the profession and the country will be endowed with a set of working rules upon the questions which have arisen in this case."

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000

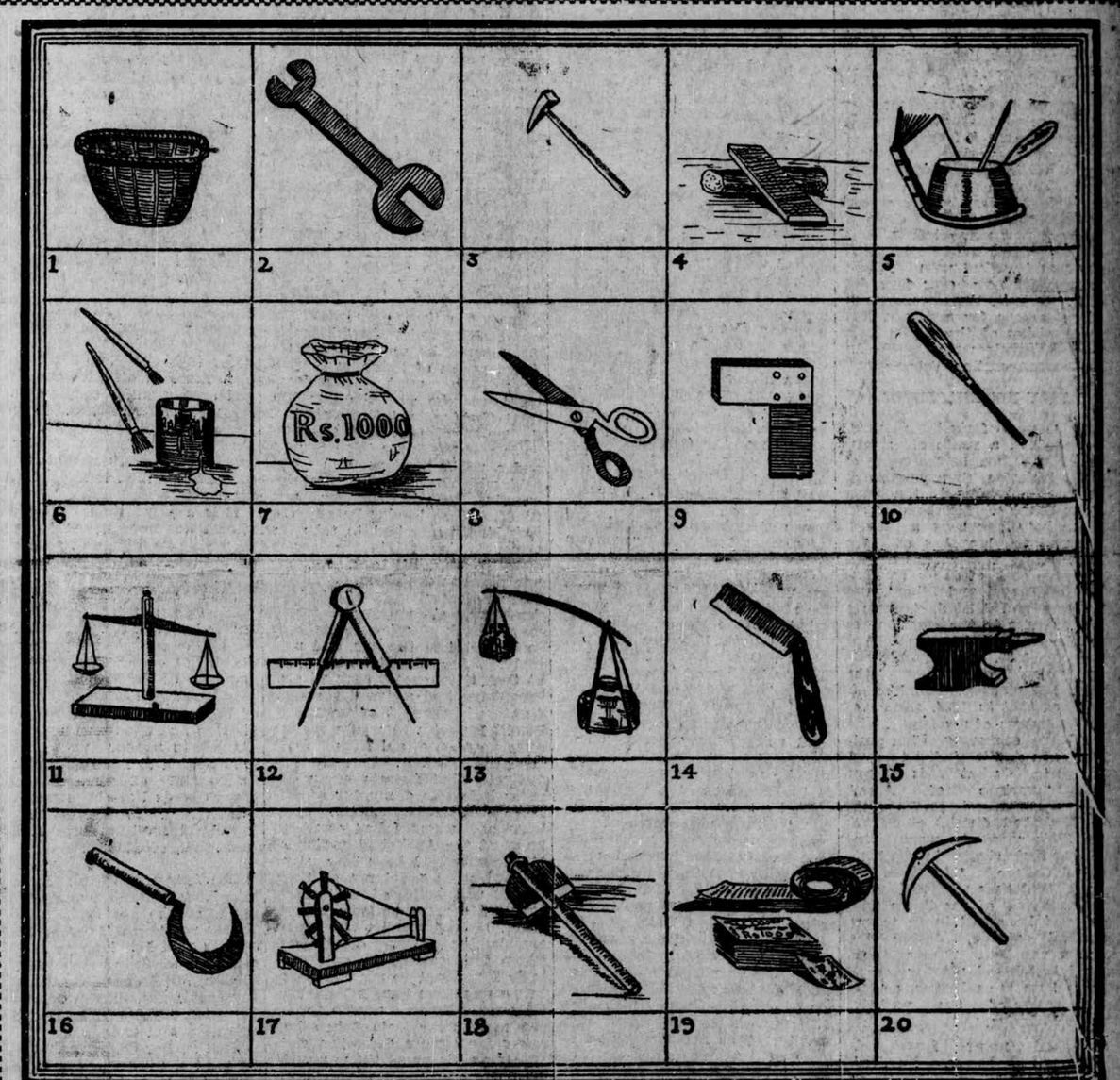
AWAITS AN ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 200

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a simpler Competition than our last. We give twenty pictures, each representing a symbol of trade. All you have to do is to pick out the correct trade for its corresponding symbol. To ensure public appeal we give, as a leading clue, the names of the twenty traders. Hurry up and send in your entries. Rs. 1,000 awaits the sender of an all-correct solution.



COUPON

Name: . . . . . .

Address: . . . . . .

RULES

1. We give twenty trades that are represented by the above symbols:—
LAWYER, GOLDSMITH, COOLIE, CARPENTER, PEASANT, BARBER, PAINTER, MECHANIC, TAILOR, LABOURER, BLACKSMITH, SPINNER, BANKER, SILVERSMITH, ARCHITECT, MASON, MONEY-LENDER, GARDENER, MILKMAN, DHOBI.

2. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.

3. Only the words in the clues must be used.

4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same, together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS, to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER."
INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION
P. O. Box No. 706.
BOMBAY.

5. Address your entries to "The Indian Trade Symbols Competition in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.

7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.

8. All entries must be received not later than the last post 2nd APRIL 1932.

9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.

10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

11. No competitor can win more than one prize.

12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar."

HALF A CENTURY OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Appreciation Of Pandit Malaviya

VETERAN LIBERALS' TRIBUTE

The following appreciation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha appears in the "Hindustan Review" for January-March 1932. It is an interesting tribute to the great and many-sided services rendered to India by the Pandit for nearly half a century.

I feel highly honoured by the invitation, extended to me, by the Madan Mohan Malaviya Commemoration Volume Committee, to contribute a paper on some of my personal reminiscences of the great patriot, eminent orator and distinguished educationist, whose innumerable services to the country the book is intended to record and popularize. I readily respond to this invitation with great pleasure, not only because of the happy and cordial relations, which have subsisted between Pandit Malaviya and myself for now a period of over forty years, but also because it has been my great privilege to have been associated with him, in many public activities, both in the Central Legislature of the country, public activities, and also outside it. There is also this fact to keep in mind that, unfortunately for our country, a large number of the public workers and leaders of public opinion, with whom Pandit Malaviya has been associated in his long public career, have passed away, and I doubt if there are now many left, who may claim, as I may do to have known and worked with Pandit Malaviya for now over four decades. This is, therefore, an additional reason for my acceding to the wishes of those who have made themselves responsible for the Commemoration Volume.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

It is now forty-three years since I—then a youth of seventeen—first heard the name of Pandit Malaviya, as a young and enthusiastic worker in the cause of our country. Members of my family had long been connected with various branches of the public services, both in Calcutta (then the seat of the Government of Bengal and Bihar), and also Agra and Allahabad, from a time anterior to the creation of the then North-Western Provinces, in 1835, as a separate administration from that of the "Bengal Presidency." And so it happened that in 1888, some of those members of my family, who were then occupying high positions in the judicial services in what is now the "province of Agra," were at our ancestral village (in the Shahabad district of Behar) with their sons, who were prosecuting their studies in the Muir Central College, Allahabad. I was at that time studying in the first year class of the Patna College, and happened to go to my ancestral village, during the summer vacation. It was there that I first heard glowing encomiums from my relations, on the public career of the youthful Pandit Malaviya.

I shall never forget, if I live to be a hundred, the deep impression which the panegyrics, which my young relations bestowed upon the public activities and the eloquence of Pandit Malaviya, made upon me. Not only (as I soon came to find out for myself) did they very justly extol his patriotism, and hold up to my emulation his earnestness and enthusiasm in the cause of the country, but they also expressed the highest admiration for his powers of public speaking as an accomplished debater and a powerful orator alike in Hindi and English. The result was that I developed a strong inclination to make his personal acquaintance, and I made up my mind to go to Allahabad to meet him there at the earliest opportunity. Fortunately, for me, the fourth session of the Indian National Congress was to be held that very year, at Allahabad, during the Christmas week, and accordingly I not only made up my mind to meet Pandit Malaviya at the Congress and hear him but communicated my resolution to my relations, who cordially welcomed the idea, and encouraged me to come to Allahabad. And so, as soon as the Patna College closed for the Christmas vacation, I found myself in a third class compartment on my way to Allahabad.

CONGRESS SESSION.

The session of the Congress which was held at Allahabad in 1888, was, in more senses than one, a unique demonstration of the rising upheaval of the national consciousness of India, which had been accelerated by the strenuous opposition to the nationalist movement by the late Sir Auckland Colvin—the head of the administration, at that time, of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—and also by the late Sir Syed Ahmad. The result was that Congressmen had been naturally put upon their mettle and they left no stone unturned to make the session not only successful but memorable. They accordingly secured for their president a well-known and liberal-minded Scotsman, an ex-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and a man of very great influence in the British commercial community in India, namely, the late Mr. George Yule. For the chairmanship of the Reception Committee, they had the worthiest Indian then available, in the person of the late Pandit Ajodhyanath, the leader of the Vakil Bar in the Allahabad High Court. Till then the province of Behar had not taken an active part in Congress politics and affairs, and had been wholly unrepresented at the first session of the Congress (held in Bombay in 1885), and but poorly so at the second and third sessions held in Calcutta and Madras respectively; but there was a strong contingent from Behar at the Allahabad Congress which was a unique and an unprecedented gathering. It was amidst such surroundings that I found myself in the visitors' gallery, when the Congress opened on the first day of the session, with a wounderfully impressive speech delivered by Pandit Ajodhyanath and a highly thoughful and strikingly suggestive presidential address by Mr. George Yule. I was so much interested in the proceedings of the Congress that I sat, so to say, glued to my seat all the days and all the time that its session lasted. I heard—for the first time—dozens and scores of eminent Indian leaders addressing that vast concourse. Some of the powerful speeches delivered by the greatest Indian speakers of the time made a deep impression on my young mind—for instance, those by Surendranath Banerjee and Kali Charan Banerjee of Calcutta, Eardly Norton of Madras, and Pherozshah Mehta and Kashinath Trimbak Telang of Bombay. All of them seemed to me wonderful and extraordinary performances, and so no doubt they were especially as then judged, according to the standard of a young student, by me. But while I admired them all, none of the speakers made such an ineffaceable and indelible impression on my mind as did the truly eloquent speeches of Pandit Malaviya. I fully remember even now, how intently absorbed I sat all the time Pandit Malaviya addressed that vast gathering. Unlike the great orators named above, Pandit Malaviya's speeches seemed to me to combine rare eloquence with remarkable sweetness and suavity. This first impression of mine of the characteristic of Pandit Malaviya, as a public speaker, has since then grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength, and during the many years in which he and I worked together in the Imperial Legislative Council and outside it, the conviction has steadily grown upon me that though India has produced several unrivalled orators and debaters, Pandit Malaviya is unique in the sense of being the only public speaker who tries to persuade the audience, not by reason of the power and vehemence of his language, but by great tact, wonderful gentleness and extraordinary charm, coupled with the most easy-flowing fluency which, all combined, produce upon the hearer's mind and attention a soothing sense, and at once carry conviction to it. I need scarcely add that I managed to get myself introduced to Pandit Malaviya by my relations, who knew him well, and I shall never forget the kindness with which he treated me; and so I returned from Allahabad on the 1st January, 1889, as the happiest young student in India at that time.

A BENEDICTION.

In less than six months, I had another opportunity, given to me providentially, not only to meet Pandit Malaviya, but to have the privilege of playing the host to him and entertaining him, as a highly honoured guest, in my small students' residence, at Patna. This is how it occurred. I had gone back from Patna (during the course of the long vacation of the College in 1889) to my native town, Arrah, where I heard from some persons, who were Congressmen, that Pandit Malaviya was expected there on the errand of the Congress. I knew that Pandit Malaviya was at that time editing a Hindi paper, called the "Hindustan," of which a great Congress leader of that time, Raja Ram Pal Singh (of Kalakankar, in Oudh) was the proprietor. Ostensibly, therefore, Pandit Malaviya was coming to Behar to advance the interests of the journal he edited, but his primary object undoubtedly was to popularise the Congress movement. He stayed for a couple of days at Arrah, and all the time, I was only too glad to get there an opportunity of attending upon him. He was so pleased with me that when planning his visit to Patna, he asked me if I could arrange to put him up. I said at once that though I was living in a small rented house, near the Patna College, I would deem it as a very great privilege, indeed, if he would honour me by accepting my hospitality. He most readily accepted my offer, and accordingly at the end of his visit to Arrah, both he and I went together to Patna where he stayed for three days in my rooms. As he was not accompanied by any servant, he had to cook his meals, both in the day and at night. I had become so much attached to his personality that I gladly sat, not very far from him, and talked to him all the time, even when he was cooking and taking his meals. Of course, he saw the leading Congressmen of Patna at that time, the most prominent amongst who was the late Mr. Syed Sharfuddin (afterwards Mr. Justice Sharfuddin of the Calcutta and the Patna High Courts) and a public meeting was also held, which he addressed most eloquently, both in English and Hindi. When leaving Patna, he very kindly promised to take a personal interest in my career which, I am glad to testify, he has always done since.

Soon after Pandit Malaviya's departure, circumstances forced me to think of going to England to be called to the Bar, and as I had nothing to fall back upon at that time, except such wits as Providence had endowed me with, I naturally thought of writing to Pandit Malaviya to secure for me some pecuniary aid from Raja Ram Pal Singh. I remember distinctly that I wrote many similar letters to a number of distinguished Indian public men, some of whom I had come to know at the Allahabad session of the Congress. I have long since realised, what I did not do then, that it was foolish of me to have expected a response from any of them. But I recall with great gratification that of all those whom I addressed, the only one reply I received to my communication was from Pandit Malaviya. Of course, he was unable to assist me, as the Raja Saheb had many far more deserving claimants on his purse than myself, but Pandit Malaviya wrote to me a highly sympathetic and genuine friendly letter (which is still a cherished possession of mine), in which he declared his conviction that though I might fail in my efforts to proceed to London to qualify myself for the Bar, he felt sure, from what he knew of me, that I would "go far and fare well." His Brahminical prediction has certainly come off true in my case, for (from my point of view) I have had little to complain of in the course of a fairly long life. But it is for Pandit Malaviya to say whether his expectations of my career have been at all realized.

INTIMATE RELATION.

I returned from London, to Allahabad in February 1893, after my call to the Bar on the 26th of January of that year. There were at that time, at Allahabad, a number of my friends, specially from Behar, the most prominent amongst whom was the new Senior Puisne Judge of the Patna High Court, Mr. Justice Jwala Prasad. More than forty years back, few Hindus from Upper India had crossed the seas, and in my case, I happened to be the first Hindu from Behar, who had returned after qualifying in London. Naturally, therefore, there was a strong feeling that I should be accorded, on my return to Allahabad, a public welcome, and accordingly a large meeting was ar-

(Continued on page 9)

"KNOCKED OUT" BY WOMEN

Boxer Awarded A Franc

PARIS, (By Mail.)

Mme. Violette Morris, the well-known sportswoman, and her friend, Mme. Charlotte Lefebvre, who were sued by a boxer named Shapira on the ground that they "knocked him out" when he visited Mme. Morris's flat a few months ago, have lost their case. They were ordered to-day, when they appeared before the 10th Correction Chamber to pay one franc damages. A recent amnesty law saved them from any heavier penalty.

Mme. Morris, who was involved in a legal action some time ago concerning a woman's right to wear shorts on a sports field, was accused of having lured the boxer to her flat with the intention of injuring him.

"MAHATMA GANDHI" & "O SECULO"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Portuguese Consul's letter published in the columns of this paper, the reader is assured that there is no religious or colour bar in Portugal and her Colonies, but one is shockingly surprised to read strange articles in leading Portuguese journals such as "O Seculo," belittling distinguished Indian of the type of Gandhi, who has been universally acknowledged as one of the world's greatest Man and Politician. "O Seculo" which in its importance and circulation is something like the "London Times," says that Gandhi whenever questioned or interrogated on difficult matters simply relapses into the silence of "mummies." The great Portuguese daily unfortunately ignores that the Mahatma in the observance of his days of silence will even sacrifice conferences of momentous importance. It is by these constant spiritual exercises that the great Indian leader has acquired a spiritual and moral perfection, which is impossible for us to attain.

It is a pity that "O Seculo" should not have joined the world in paying its tribute of admiration to the great living saint of India, when profound thinkers and statesmen like Romain Rolland, Rene. Fullop Miller, Annie Besant, Sir V. Lowe, Prof. Coupland, etc. have unanimously pronounced Gandhi as one of the greatest living men of the Modern Age. We need not mention here the names of Universities, Colleges and Associations and Countries that invited Gandhi to honour with his visit. It is enough to know that General Smuts and ex-Prime Minister, Lloyd George have been spontaneous in their recognition of the wonderful qualities, both of heart and mind, of Gandhi.

The former has said: "It is no other than Gandhi who is the true representative of India that can deliver us the goods" and the latter has paid his homage in the following words: "I am also a politician, but I don't hesitate to say that I find in him an astute politician capable of wonderful penetration and lucidity."

Even Father Gillis, the Rev. Editor of the "Catholic World" paying beautifully his tribute said; "Mr. Gandhi's recent speech over the radio is, in my judgment, an almost perfect exemplication of authentic Christianity. It is like an echo of the "Sermon on the Mount." He practices silence and self-denial to purify his own soul and to expiate the sins of his people;" and the Rev. Editor concludes: "Let us not ridicule Gandhi or call him a visionary. He is repeating what Jesus said. And Jesus was no visionary."

The publication of Mr. Varella Rodrigues' articles on "Portugal," has been classified by Mr. Luis de Menezes, the Editor of "O Diario de Noite," as a "Lamentable Incident." Now, how would Mr. Menezes classify the belittling of one of the world's greatest men by a leading Portuguese paper, published in Lisbon, the Portuguese metropolis? We are glad, indeed, that a Portuguese journalist, Mr. Carlos de Aragao, writing from Lourenco-Marques, has totally refuted all the statements made by "O Seculo," regarding the great Indian Leader.

In the face of all this now can we accept the assurance from the Portuguese Consul that there is no colour bar in Portugal and in the Colonies? Had every Portuguese been as broad-minded and liberal as Dr. Alves, the Portuguese Consul, indubiousl there would have been in Portugal and in the Colonies a spirit of brotherhood, of mutual co-operation and understanding.—Yours etc.,

"G."

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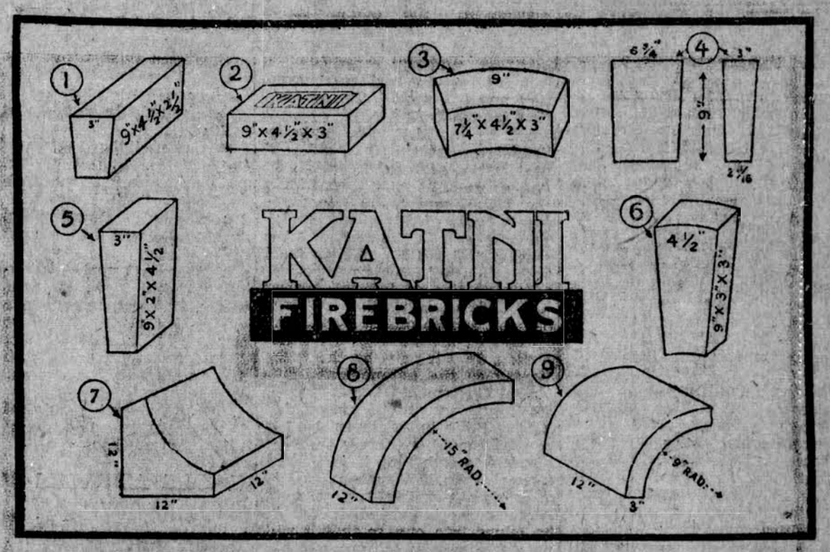

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records. 9-20 p.m. Light Music by Miss Gokalbai Kakodker with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi) and Kamos Mangesker (Tabla.)

WILSON COLLEGE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Wilson College Centenary Celebrations of past students will take place to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 65th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Prof. R. Pratapgiri will deliver a public lecture in English on "Progress and Religion" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HOLI SPORTS.—Under the auspices of the C.K.P. local institution of Dadar, hundreds of boys played Holi Sports, on the ground of the King George School. They took part in long jump, high jump, "obstacle race," lathi displays, eac.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mrs. Sophia Wadia of the United Lodge of Theosophists will speak on "Self Education and Self Growth" on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Room to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) when the Paper on "The Ismaili law of Wills" will be read by Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 9/30 a.m. on the 27th idem and left there at 1/30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 1st April.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Malcolm" left Liverpool on the morning of 25th instant.

Steamer "Clan Keith" left Liverpool on the evening of 24th.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

To-day's programme at the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition Kamatipura, will be as follows:—

Magic tricks by Master A. B. Hatkkar 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.)

And imitation and mimicry by Master Narayanrao Valavalkar.

Cinema Show 9 p.m) to 11 p.m. (S. T.)

ORATORIO AT BANDRA.

"The Prodigal Son" an oratorio, which was fixed for February last, but postponed, will now be presented on the 2nd and 4th April 1932 at St. Joseph's Convent Hall, Bandra and St. Xavier's College, Bombay respectively. The St. Cecilia's Orchestra will assist on both occasions. Tickets purchased for the performance of February will be accepted at the door.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT ANDHERI

(From A Correspondent.)

A Swadeshi Bazar was opened at Andheri, Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Mukundrao Patil. It was originally intended to keep it open for two days only but as there has been a heavy rush throughout the two days, it has been decided to keep it open on Tuesday.

STOP PRESS

MOLLISON LANDS AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Cape Town.—Mollison landed here at 6/24 p.m.—Reuter.

DOCK WORKERS FIRM IN THEIR RESOLVE TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE

Maulana Irfan Appeals To The Pathans Not To Act As "Black-legs"

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Dock workers strike continued unabated on Monday. Maulana Mohamed Irfan of the Central Khilafat Committee addressed a crowded meeting of the strikers in Thana Street in the morning. The Maulana warned the workers not to bring in the communal question in a purely Trade Union dispute or to make it a quarrel between Pathan workers on the one side and non-Pathans on the other. He also warned the Pathans against their working as "black legs" and told them that although they might be paid a little higher by the employers at this time, but once the dispute was over their fate would be in no case better than that of the other workers. He appealed to the workers to preserve solidarity and to stand united.

He asked the workers to formulate their demands and promised that he would place them before the employers and try to get their reasonable demands conceded. In case their demands were not accepted he assured the workers that he would do all that he can to help them in their distress.

Finally the Maulana appealed to the workers to stick to non-violence and to stand united to secure their rights from the capitalists.

POLICE PUZZLED BY BHATIA CRIME

Wounds On Hands Provide Evidence Of Desperate Struggle

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Coroner of Bombay will hold an inquest to-day on Thackersey Shamji Sampat, a Bhatia merchant, who was murdered on Saturday night under mysterious circumstances. The motive of the crime presents a puzzle, since the property in the murdered man's apartment was untouched.

Wounds in the palms of the hand of the deceased point to a struggle between him and his assailant. Shamji was using the apartment in Narandas Tricumdas's house in Kazi Sayed Street only to sleep in, while his family members were away out of Bombay.

Police received their first intimation of the murder two hours after the occurrence.

82 YEARS HIDDEN FROM THE WORLD

Nun Who Never Saw A Motor-Car

LONDON (By Mail.)

There was buried in the Franciscan convent cemetry at Taunton the body of Sister Mary Martha Butti, who for eighty-two years, ever since she entered the convent as a postulant at the age of sixteen, had not been outside its walls.

She was in her ninety-ninth year, was the oldest Franciscan nun in England and as long ago as 1926, when she celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of her entering the order, she had set up a record for length of the religious life which has never been equalled in the centuries of the order's existence.

Born three years before Queen Victoria ascended the throne, Sister Mary Martha was educated at a Franciscan school and entered the Convent of Our Lady of Dolours in 1850, and never passed through its doors again.

CHANGING WORLD.

All the changes of eighty of the most stirring years in the world's history left her busy, active life untouched. The daily round of prayer and work went on unchanged, whatever changes the outer world might know. She had never so much as seen a railway train or a motor-car.

Bright and keen-witted, she retained full possession of her faculties to the end. Only once in all the eighty-two years had she any contact with the outer world. That was in 1926, when on the occasion of her anniversary she was permitted by the Mother Superior of the convent to be interviewed.

DIN TEST IN BERLIN

Lion And Motor-Cycle Make Equal Noise

BERLIN, March 6.

A roaring lion and a speeding motorbike are in the same class as far as noise is concerned. Both attain the same sound volume, according to the findings of the newly established Committee for Combating City Noises in Berlin.

Measuring the various noises to which big city dwellers are subjected with the latest and most delicate sound registering apparatus, the Committee found that at the sound of tearing paper the noise indicator pointed to 44. The figures for horse-drawn vehicles, trolley cars and subway were found to be 59, 68, and 80 respectively.

The honking of an electric motor horn caused the scale to leap to 92, while only 80 was registered when an ordinary motor horn sounded. The roar of a hungry lion in the Berlin Zoo ran a close second to the noises discharged by a motorbike at full speed without silencer. The respective figures were 101 and 103.

Indoor experiments revealed that a room with 200 adding machines in operation is as noisy as Berlin's busiest thoroughfare at noon.

PARSI SWIMMER'S HEROISM

Presentation Of Gold Medal

Fine tribute was paid to Mr. Naushir F. Dalal at the Royal Opera House on the Jamshedi Nauruz day, when among other functions connected with Parsi charities, the presentation of the Gold Medal by the Bombay Humanitarian League to him took place.

The Parsi athlete, who by profession is a motor engineer, had the courage and fortune to save the lives of several fishermen who were struggling for life during a storm in the Bombay harbour. It happened that Mr. Dalal was of a party going on a swimming trip to the Elephanta when they discovered a country craft in grief. The storm ultimately upset the boat, in consequence of which a few persons on board were in danger of losing their lives.

The friends and admirers of spirit of sacrifice and self-sacrifice and presence of mind at a critical juncture hope that some one or more of the many Associations and Societies promoting athletic and physical culture in Bombay would undertake to bring the heroism of Mr. Dalal to the notice of sister institutions in England, so that in a matter of broad humanity, the merits of an Indian may not be overlooked by appreciative England, who has, under similar circumstances, taken note of the spirit of self-sacrifice without reference to the religious faith or the pigment of the skin of the hero in every part of the world.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Mar. 28.

Previous Closing Rate	6.50
To-day's Opening Rate	6.41
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	6.20
Difference	—.30
Broach Expectation	Rs. 194

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

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T T. ON LONDON.

New York, Mar. 28.

Previous Closing.	3.75 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.82 7/8
Difference	+.7 3/8

SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION THE WAY "OUT OF UNEMPLOYMENT"

Manmad Railmen Meet

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers of Manmad was held on the 25th instant under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union. Mr. D. L. Pathak was elected to the chair and, in his preliminary remarks, he informed the meeting of the situation created by the recently published report of the Court of Inquiry and of the resolution of taking the ballot for a "general strike" passed by the A. I. R. F.

Mr. V. J. Joshi laid very great stress on the need of a determined efforts for scientific organisation as the only way out of increasing unemployment and decreasing wages. He added that the world thinkers had since long found out that the present social structure, wherein the Capitalist and the Imperialist produced goods for profit and not for use created situations similar to the one now available on Railways.

Mrs. Dange gave the instance of the organisation of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union in the year 1928-29. She told them that though the date of the general strike, could never be told, but they should be prepared for it. Mr. Zulmiram Chaudhary acquainted the audience with the tentatively formal attitude of the recognition shown by the G. I. P Agent towards their Union. He said that the workers in all the centres must take the advantage of co-operating with the Agent so far as was possible.

While winding up the proceedings Mr. Pathak told the workers that the fact of recognition was an effect and not a cause. The causes were first supplied by the Railway Authorities, who started the game of retrenchment, demotion and short work on almost all lines. This put some action in the A. I. R. F. which resulted in the beginning of preparation for a 'general strike.'

EXHIBITION

SALE OF WORK

Done in the Normal and Industrial Classes of the Seva Sadan Society on Sunday, 3rd April from 3—7 p.m. (S. T.)

at

THE MALBARI MEMORIAL HALL GAMDEVI.

Entrance Free.

OPEN FOR LADIES ONLY.

SIMPLEX MILLS AFFAIRS

Share-Holders Urge Further Concession From Chartered Bank

The adjourned extraordinary meeting of the Simplex Mills, Ld., was held on Saturday. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna occupied the chair. The Chairman recapitulated what had passed at the previous meeting and informed the meeting that the Chartered Bank had acted generously in modifying the original scheme of reduction as circulated among the shareholders. He called upon Mr. Firoze Cooper to state his views on the Bank's proposal. Mr. Cooper stated that there was a concensus of opinion among the shareholders that the Bank had not gone far enough and that the shareholders were entitled to some further concession.

In this connection Mr. Cooper brought to the notice of the Chairman the immense sacrifices which British Banks had made to help the British cotton industry.

Mr. Agerwala warmly supported Mr. Cooper and insisted upon the Bank making further concession to the shareholders' wishes.

Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav suggested that in any case, Rs. 20 was the minimum amount which the Bank should accept, and if the Bank was not inclined to accept that figure, he would make an alternative proposal to the effect that the Directors should pay out of the profits of the current year a sum of rupees three, annas five and pies four, as a special dividend.

Considerable discussion ensued on this suggestion as a result of which the Directors agreed to communicate it to the Bank and to commend it to its acceptance.

Thereupon the meeting was adjourned to Friday the 1st April at 4-45 p.m.

"Harikatha" By Well Known S. Indian Artiste

The South Indian residents of Matunga spent an enjoyable evening on Monday when Brahma Shri P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar, a well-known araiste from Madras, entertained the gathering to a delightful performance of Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Laxmana Shakti."

The performance was one of the best organised by the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha. It is hoped the Sabha will arrange for another performance by this artist.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Ugly Incidents In Match Between Up-country Teams

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS WIN

Monday.

There were some ugly incidents in to-day's game between the Calcutta Customs and the European Institute, Bhusaval. It is immaterial how the trouble started. One thing led to another and the second half was about tas bad an exhibition of rough play as has ever been seen in Bombay. It is a disgrace to the teams concerned and the captain of the winning side will do well to seriously caution the rough 'elements' in his team. The sort of game that goes under the name of 'hockey' with them will never be tolerated in Bombay, and the sooner they understand it, the better. They are quite a capable team and one hates to see them revert to methods which, to say the least, are questionable.

The game itself opened well and promised to be interesting. Asad Ali scored for the Customs in the fifth minute, from a short 'corner.' A quarter of an hour later Duphalts got past the Bhusalval goal, after the 'goalie' had come out of the goal and missed the ball, leaving him with an open goal. The same player scored again a minute from the interval.

In the second half they all gave up playing hockey and decided to call it a 'spree.'

The Line-ups:—

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS:—Jardine; Moshin, Brendish; Neil, S. Ali, Davies, Vears, Henderson, E. Dufhalts, Asad Ali, Seaman.

EUROPAEN INSTITUTE, BHUSAVAL:—Wood; Graham, Gotting; Gallagher, De Burgh, Branch; D'Souza, Rodericks, E. Loveday, B. Loveday, Gonsalves.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS .. 3 goals.

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE, BHUSAVAL ..... nil

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. Bombay Dist. Police vs. Lusitanians "B."

PLAGUE IN BANDRA AFTER 8 YEARS

Two Deaths In Chimbai

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Mar. 28.

Bandra was rudely reminded of the plague pestilence by the sudden death of two Hindu Kolis of Chimbai just a few days ago. For well nigh 8 years Bandra has been immune from this epidemic, and therefore when the report of the fatal effects on two cases was known, the locality soon became "a deserted village." The president of the Municipality, Dr. D'Monte on receiving the news, paid a visit to the place and in his wake followed disinfectants and ratsbane.

The village of Chimbai situated on the foreshore and populated chiefly by the fisherfolk has been known to be the breeding ground for plague rats. The insanitary state of the dwelling houses and the presence of fish refuse are a hot-bed for vermin. The Municipality had been always carrying out disinfecting measures in the locality, but the filth and stench of the place proved too strong.

It is, however, fortunate that the epidemic has so far not spread to other villages.

FREE ORATORIO.

The production of oratorios and classical operas is a task that few would undertake, and among these few we may count Rev. Fr. Llorca of St. Stanislaus's whose wonderful zeal and perseverance has made it possible, to once again present an other oratorio—this time A. Sullivan's "The Prodigal Son." It may be remembered that this performance had to be given in February last. But unavoidable circumstances forced it to the next month, when it will be held on Saturday, the 2nd April at 6-30 p.m. in St. Joseph's Convent and will be repeated in Bombay at St. Xavier's on the 4th at 7 p.m.

Those who have heard Gilbert and Sullivan's operas will surely not fail to attend this rendering as they will get here a further insight into the immeasurable grandeur of the English composer. Though it is to be regretted that the services of the Governor's band will now not be available, it cannot be conjectured that the performance will depreciate by the presence of St. Cecilia's Orchestra.

Stock-Taking Of Religion In Christendom On Easter Day

ANTI-RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN SPAIN

LONDON, Mar. 28.

St. Pauls Cathedral lived up to its "Gloomy" Dean's reputation when the Bishop of London delivered a sermon there and deplored the spiritual darkness which apparently was as intense to-day as two thoosand years ago, the latest example of mankind's selfish stupidity being world-wide tariffs which weree ruining the prospect of prosperity.

Cardinal Bourne at Westminster Cathedral sadly dwelt on civilsation's drift away from religion and absence of effective spiritual leadership.

Anti-Religion Demonstrations At Madrid

Madrid.—Numerous casualties resulted from efforts of anti-religion demonstrators to prevent orthodox Easter processions in many provincial towns. Most serious of these occurred in town and province of Toledo where armed hooligans attacked procession in which the statue of Virgin was carried. Processionists successfully guarded the object of their adoration notwithstanding the fact that attackers used knives and revolvers.

People Watch For "Miracle" At Rome

Rome.—Scores of thousands of Catholics keeping daylong vigil inside and outside the Andria Cathedral near Bari fervently raised 'Hosanas' as "miracle" for which they waited finally happened. There is a tradition that a stain on a thorn, treasured locally and believed to emanate from the Crown of Thorns, changes colour when Good Friday coincides with Annunciation. According to newspapers, discoloration became scarlet like fresh blood. News was immediately transmitted to the Pope.

Paris.—Storm of indignation has been vented on the head of Bishop Quimper who denounced dancing and everything connected with it as immoral and refused sacrament to people defying his ban. Notwithstanding the outcry Bishop is sticking to his guns and declared in an interview that he welcomed economic crisis which would curb people's appetites for pleasure.—Reuter's Special.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1932

REACTION & REPRESSION!

Although the Princes and their Ministers have been meeting at New Delhi for the last few months they have been unable to come to an understanding and reconcile their many differences. The differences between the Princes themselves have to be settled first, before they can make an effort to come to a settlement with British Indians with regard to any scheme of federation. There have been grave doubts in the minds of Indians about the future constitution of this country based on a federation of comparatively free provinces on the one hand and of autocratically ruled States on the other. Such a scheme is bound to fail from its very inception, as there can be nothing common between these two contracting parties.

FEUDALISM TO FLOURISH.

The Viceroy's speech before the assembled Princes at Delhi gives ground for the belief that the Government are determined to uphold the rights which the Princes now possess and which they have no intention apparently of surrendering to their subjects. The Viceroy said: "In these days when efforts are widely made to subvert law and order throughout this country, it is my duty to give you all possible assistance in maintaining your lawful authority and this I am determined to to." This unnecessary assurance reveals the determination of the Government to keep all the privileges and powers which the Princes have enjoyed for so many years intact, untouched by the new conditions with which not only India, but the whole world is vibrating. It also means that the British Government propose to leave the States peoples to their fate by an attitude of indifference to their claim to participate in the new constitution. In fact no change is to be made in their political status, and feudalism in the States is to continue!

NOT PRACTICABLE.

Any federation which fails to give liberty to the people in the States is not a practicable proposition. It is foolish to talk of a new freedom for Indians when one-fourth of the population of the whole country is left without liberty of person, liberty of speech and liberty of the Press. The Government of India, through the Viceroy, have now given their pledge to protect these medieval conditions in the States and guarantee them against infringement by "agitators" in British India. The Princes, it is well to remember, opposed the scheme of federation in the first instance, but when they saw that they stood to gain greatly some of them gave it their half-hearted assent. Their one fear is that in agreeing to pool their ideals, ideas and resources with the people in British India, they may ultimately be compelled to accept changes in their own territories in the direction of liberalising their governments. That fear is not unfounded, for if once British Indians win their birthright it is bound to have its reaction on the Princes whether they like it or not. This intransigeance of the Princes is suggestive of King Canute. But it is not surprising. But what is surprising is that the Viceroy should have given this public assurance to the Princes that the Government of India will stand by them in their reactionary attitude.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

The Viceroy in passing, however, referred to the duties which the Princes owed to their subjects. We have to remember that we are living in the twentieth century and not in medieval times, when the wishes of a monarch ultimately decided the fate of a whole people, whether they liked it or not. The Viceroy said that the "rulers on their part have the duty of administering their States in a sound, satisfactory and progressive manner for the welfare and benefit of their subjects, which will strengthen their position under their treaties," and, if these conditions were fulfilled, he hoped the protection of the Crown would be rendered unnecessary. It must be pointed out that the Government have done nothing all these years to see that the Princes do their duty by their people. If anything, they have turned a deaf ear to the woes of the States peoples. Not a single Prince in the whole country has given any real rights to his subjects which are in consonance with the time-spirit. The Viceroy, as representing the Crown, may have his duty to perform of securing to the Princes their "rights and privileges" but even this duty has its limit and it cannot trench on the rights of the subjects. One cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that the Indian Princes have under them more than one-third of the territory of India. Is it to be seriously advanced for a moment that the British Government intend imposing a constitution made in England, with the support and consent of the most reactionary elements both in India and England, on this country? Such a thing is impossible.

CONCILIATION NOW.

The Viceroy once more repeated that "force and repression cannot be an end in themselves." The Secretary of State has been repeating the same thing in the Commons. But while force and repression are not an end in themselves, they are apt to become so when their use is persisted in despite the failure to achieve, by them, the object in view. If force is no remedy and is not a solvent of the difficulties with which the Government are faced, why then continue it in face of the disapproval of the people? Ultimately the Government will have to return to a policy of conciliation Even the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have been speaking of the present Ordinances as only a temporary evil. They are not making an ultimate rapprochement easier, by the manner in which the Ordinances are being administered and the public protests ignored. The longer the present regime lasts the more difficult will it become to return to the policy of conciliation which the Government have in view.

More Than "Letting Off Steam"

Events seem to be moving rather fast in Ireland. For the time being at any rate the simple constitutional questions about the Oath and land annuities have been overshadowed by the attitude of the extreme Republicans and in particular of the Irish Republican Army. Only a few days ago the ultra-Republicans gave a clear warning to Mr. de Valera in the following terms:

"The removal of the Oath will not secure the entry of Republicans to the Dail. There are two obstacles to national unity. They are England's two mongrel Legislatures—symbols of conquest and usurpation. There can be no real unity until they and all they stand for are repudiated as part of the British connection. Mr. de Valera and other prospective Ministers of King George may remove as many oaths as they wish, but they will never induce republican Ireland to accept the shameful position of surrender and subservience represented by membership of the Free State Parliament."

The Irish Republican Army has now further warned Mr. de Valera's Government that the Republican Army will remain an organised force until the Anglo-Irish Treaty is scrapped "lock, stock and barrel." The I.R.A. has not stopped there. The London correspondent of the "Hindu" says:

"Recruiting for the Republican Army is proceeding openly in Dublin without official interference, special efforts being made to secure the enlistment of nationalists living abroad, particularly Britain. The recruits have to hold themselves ready to go to Ireland at 24 hours' notice, which is given by code telegram."

These are serious developments and something more than "letting off steam."

To what will all this lead? For the time being, thanks to the attitude of Mr. de Valera's Government, the Easter demonstrations have passed off quietly and the Republican procession reported to have been remarkably quiet and orderly. What terrible things might not have happened if he had foolishly suppressed the demonstrations as a challenge to the established Government and a menace to Law and Order? But grave apprehension is said to exist as to how long this "paradoxical" state of affairs can continue. So long as the British Government refrain from seeking to force the hands of Mr. de Valera against the I. R. A. he can be trusted to see that the Republicans and their Army do not resort to violence. Indeed since Ireland is guaranteed the full rights of a Dominion and those rights are now clearly enough defined by the Statute of Westminster, Ireland can by constitutional procedure redress all her grievances and assert her full freedom. The too chief difficulties in the way of the Free State are the opposition to its plans from Northern Ireland and the intransigeance of the extreme Republican section with whom sentimental adherence to the ideal of complete independence is the dominating motive.

FRANCE'S NEW MOVE

The latest cables show that the French Government are anxious to put through their scheme for forming an economic federation of the Danubian States and that the French Premier is angling for the help of the British Government for the purpose. It is not difficult to understand the drift of French policy in regard to mid-Europe where a great effort was being made to isolate Germany from other countries and form a powerful federation against her. Most of the states newly created after the war are heavily indebted to France. Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria have all been given large loans by France and with good purpose. When some months ago there was a financial crisis in England it was mainly due to the efforts of French bankers who wanted to take back their deposits in the Bank of England to France. With this money England had made large loans to Austria and other Central European countries, who were themselves in great monetary difficulty at the time. England was thus compelled to bend to both French and American bankers who could dictate their own terms. That is all recent history, but without recalling it, it is not easy to follow the French manoeuvres at the moment. France had also then vetoed the Austro-German Customs union, as she was opposed to any alliance between these two countries, which would strengthen them mutually.

It is evident that France has now changed her policy, and is desirous of including Germany as well as Austria in the Danubian Federation which she is anxious to form, with herself at the head. Is she now ranging these states against Russia, against whom there is an implacable enmity which nothing has been able to remove. French bankers have a powerful voice in the administration of the country, and their large investments in Russia disappeared when the Bolsheviks came to power. The negotiations which were going on between England and Russia for adjusting their financial claims against each other have also proved infructuous. Are the French and British bankers forming a coalition against Russia, with a view to keeping her out of the Central European markets, as well as England and France? While the whole world has been preparing itself for war, by paying lip-sympathy to disarmament, Russia has been intensively preparing the nation for a fresh Five Year Plan, as she realises more than anybody else that once her finances are placed on a sound basis, it will be easy enough for her to face the whole world. Russia possesses immense man power and the first Five Year Plan has added to her strength. Once Russia becomes fully industrialised she can snap her fingers at the capitalist world. It looks as if France is seeking British help for the purpose of preventing such a consummation, as the British Tories have always declared themselves for strong measures against Russia. Once the markets of Europe are closed to her, France thinks Russia will have to surrender all that she has built up at such great sacrifice.

PHILOSOPHY OF FORCE

Factors Underlying Italian Dictatorship

(BY "WAYFARER.")

II*

A writer in these columns, in his analysis of the Fascist dictatorship, which appeared on the 10th instant, regarded the phenomena of European dictatorships as the growth of post-war conditions. This, in fact, exposes their real character as so many definite symptoms of a general 'malaise' from which the war-exhausted world is still suffering; and this conclusion is easily confirmed by the results of any impartial inquiry that may be conducted into actual conditions of the dictatorial regimes' as we find them.

REACTION.

To begin with, it is a remarkable fact that the vogue of Mussolini-worship has suffered a great deal more recently and that the penny-Pindars who used to sing praises of his happy and almost fabulous rule have preferred to be enveloped in a dignified and sombre silence. The reasons for this fluctuation are not far to seek. Italy is showing signs of reaction, at this moment. The Italians are becoming acutely conscious of the ever increasing fissures in the economic structure of the State and realise its tragic consequence in the number of the unemployed. Much as Il Duce might indulge in the classic-dramatic-heroic gestures that charm the poor multitude and dazzle the ignorant he is not dictator enough to change world conditions and although no dog may bark nor whimper out the cry of his suffering within the boundaries of Italy, he cannot dictate to the gentlemen of Wall Street. And the gentlemen of Wall Street dictate as the latest crisis in England proved, but are not dictated to.

DICTATORSHIP AND THE CRISIS

It is easy enough to refer the Italian economic crisis to the wave of larger world crisis that is sweeping over War-devastated Europe; and it is frequently and dishonestly done. But even a casual glance at the methods each of the European States is employing to solve national problems created by such external and inevitable conditions would reveal how important the essential character of the National Government remains in its relation to the effective solution of these problems. At least the best efforts are being made to avert catastrophic situations that are fundamentally the outcome, by general admission, of an impossible and fast-collapsing system of world capitalism and its organisation in international finance and other forms of intercourse. The European struggle centres round this truth. And in admitting its force, we are touching the core of the Italian situation:—Mussolini's dictatorship, because it lacks in any democratic, enlightened principle of national government, finds itself unable to cope with the most important and immediate challenge of the so-called crisis.

DIVIDEND HUNTERS GRATIFIED.

Can Fascism, in its very origin and development, claim to have any philosophy even in the most unphilosophical sense? We are supposed to accept Mussolini as saviour of his country because the Italian trains run regularly under his Government and because the tourists are ready to certify the efficiency of his rail-road system. This is an intellectual insult which the Italians should be the first to resent. But one can easily understand the capitalists, both native and foreign, praising Il Duce's rule because they are honest people who translate good government by the test of stability which, in their case, means an anti-working class system. Theirs is the exquisite philosophy of safe dividends and it is easily accepted in a world whose values of a life philosophy are not different.

VIVA IL DUCE.

Is it not the profoundest tragedy in the history of modern times that a whole heritage of Liberalism and idealism in government that make for human civilisation should be spurned in favour of the regime of force and all that follows in its predominence? Yet this tendency, too, in its turn, is the direct result of modern conditions that I have described above. Fascist dictatorship may or may not be the 'reductio ad absurdum' of a purely doctrinaire proletarian dictatorship. But the Fascists themselves claim to be the bulwork that protects their country from the 'menace' of Communism. They become, in the process, a greater menace than that of the 'Reds'. To-day the Fascists are in power and all those Italian patriots and men who seemed to be inclined to be critical of their rule are either exiles or political prisoners.

The adoration of might is a familiar phenomenon in the history of our human race. The herd has always responded to it with its large bovine ear. It filled the prophetic and sensitive soul of Nietzsche with dark pessimism. To him it was an expression of an imbecile complex, a moral softening of the brain, that doomed the race of men to an inglorious ruin and degradation.

(To Be Continued.)

*The first article appeared on the 19th inst.

Notes of the Day

Mutual Non-Co-operation.

The Federation of Indian Chambers have concluded their annual sessions in Delhi in a successful manner, even without the presence of the members of Government who preferred to non-co-operate. We do not know what use would have been served by their presence, as the wishes of the Indian Chambers are generally subordinated to the demands of British merchants, with whose interests the Government are more concerned. Even so doughty a co-operator as Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas had to admit that the Federation's advice has always been rejected by the Government, and we for ourselves do not remember a single instance it has been accepted, particularly on questions of financial policy which impinge on Indian trade. The absence of officials shows that the Government also can non-co-operate, and that such a mental attitude may be mutual.

The Muslim Conference.

It appears from the detailed proceedings of the All-India Muslim Conference at Lahore, as reported in the "Tribune," that the Conference was little better than a farce, that it was very thinly attended, that its resolutions were not supported by any speeches, that it was dominated by nominated members of Legislatures, editors of subsidised newspapers and Government contractors, and that the proceedings were rushed through on account of the Nationlists outside, who were not allowed to enter and who went on shouting "Muslim Conference Murdabad," and "Toadies Murdabad." It is significant that even such a Conference has threatened Government with Direct Action if its demands are not accepted in two months. It is doubtful, however, if those who have spent a life-time in co-operation at any cost would be desirous or capable of carrying out a threat of this kind.

The Viceroy's Anxiety.

The political correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" is responsible for the statement that Lord Lothian is sending every week a report to the Prime Minister and that the report differs considerably from that officially sent by the Government of India. The same correspondent also states that the Viceroy, while in full agreement with the Civil Servants so far as the crushing of the Congress is concerned, is believed to be very anxious that some sort of constitution should be put through in India before he leaves. The Viceroy's anxiety for "some sort of constitution" to be put through is natural and Sir Samuel Hoare himself must share that anxiety. But the question is whether the sort of "constitution" that they will think good enough is likely to be in the least degree effective in the pacification of the country.

A Swadeshi Fair.

Government profess to be very sympathetic towards Swadeshi. But many officials oppose it in a variety of subtle secret ways wherever possible. The Meerut District Board having decided that shops in the local Nauchandi Fair be given only to Swadeshi dealers, the Commissioner, Meerut Division, is understood to have written to the Board to say that, though he is not prepared at this stage to cancel the Board's resolution, he has recommended to the Government that in future years the Collector should resume control of this Fair. Maulana Basheer Ahmed, the acting Chairman of the Board, is understood to have replied very properly that the Board only desires to encourage Swadeshi and has a right to do so.

NAGPUR'S CIVIC ADDRESS TO DR. RAY

Volunteer Unfurls Tricolour In Hall

NAGPUR, Mar. 28.

Several incidents marked the representation of address of welcome to Sir P. C. Ray by the Nagpur Municipal Committee yesterday. There was a very large gathering. When Mr. G. B. Parekh, Chairman, was reading the address, a Congress volunteer distributed some bulletins. He was removed by the police. Later when Sir P. C. Ray had concluded his reply another volunteer got up, unfurled a tricoloured flag and began to address the Assembly. He was also removed by a police officer. The address of welcome was presented on a handsome silver casket. In the course of his reply Dr. Ray complimented Nagpur Municipality on its excellent roads and clean civil area. He hoped that workmen's slum areas were equally well looked after by civic authorities. He also hoped that the Municipal Committee were encouraging Swadeshi including khaddar. The country's crying need was a revival of the lost industries and that was possible only if there was intense demand for Swadeshi. "To use Bidheshi is high treason against the motherland", concluded Dr. Ray.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

The All-India Medical Conference concluded its eighth session to-day. The next session is being arranged at Patna during Xmas. A number of resolutions were adopted yesterday. One of them urged Government to appoint a committee of expert physicians to examine the whole question of training, medical education facilities to licentiates and further research studies in universities. The Conference opined that the period of training in medical schools should be extended to at least five years throughout India. The Conference requested Government to add at least two distinguished members of the independent medical profession to the Governing Body of the All-India Institute of Hygiene at Calcutta.—A. P.

CHILE TO GO OFF GOLD STANDARD

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Santiago De Chile—The Government bill to reform currency and foreign exchange regulations providing for definite abandonment of gold standard and establishment of inconvertible paper currency has passed both Houses and is expected to become law this week.—Reuter.

Tipsy-Cake

"It is now up to the Princes to disprove the contention that they are showing a growing tendency to attach difficult, if not impossible, conditions to the acceptance of the principle of Federation. With the Viceroy to guide and advise them, let us hope that their decisions will be wise and statesmanlike."—"Evening News of India."

It seems rather to be up to the Viceroy.

* * *

"The Ordinances," says the "Times of India," "may be resented but there is no popular enthusiasm for Civil Disobedience."

This seems to supply all the justification that is needed for the withdrawal of the Ordinances. So why delay?

* * *

The Bori Bunder organ knows all about the inner secrets of the Congress organisation. It tells you that Mr. Gandhi's "strange speeches in London alarmed many of his followers" and he and his colleagues quite lost touch with public opinion. Fortunately Bori Bunder has kept its finger on the public pulse all the time.

* * *

The "Statesman" finds a change in the manners of the old Council and the new.

"The Swarajist had a way of shouting and banging the desk in front of him as he talked eloquently about tyranny and oppression. His successor has sometimes a way of reading the same sort of language in a not very determined voice from a manuscript, which makes it less impresesive and less entertaining."

* * *

It goes on to remark that both are agreed that the police in Bengal are brutal and tyrannical. But instead of being impressed by this striking unanimity of opinion it puts it all down to the sheer cussedness of the Oriental. "The East does not like police, never did, presumably never will." No, never. Not the sort it gets in India under the present system.

* * *

After devoting over a column to a defence of the police, the Chowringhee organ takes leave of the Governor of Bengal in a brief paragraph. After all, he is only a bird of passage and the police are always with us to do the dirty work.

* * *

Sir G. Stanley concluded his prorogation address to the Council with a fervent appeal to the members to persuade those who are supporting C. D. movement to give it up and restore the Presidency to its normal condition. It is curious that the Governor of Madras should not know that Bombay is the only province in which the movement is still flickering.

* * *

Grant Medical College students have appealed to the Minister of Health not to allow Dr. Manekshaw to be removed from his present post, in which his "coming care and sincerity" and "profound knowledge of anatomy" are of great use.

* * *

The appeal goes on to refer to "the worst hit among us." It is not often that those students who have suffered the most from a profound knowledge of anatomy on the part of a professor are so anxious he should be retained. There was a famous Headmaster in England who was said to apply his cane with "loving care" to a certain part of the anatomy of his scholars. But none regretted when he accepted a Bishopric.

* * *

"Personally," said Dean Inge in a recent sermon "I am convinced that Christ did laugh—and frequently." Unfortunately this is one, among many other Christian virtues, that the gloomy Dean seems not to have acquired.

* * *

Signor Giunta shouted:—"You sheep, I want to hear no excuses. We must teach these ——— English what Fascism is." The Consul pointed out that they were in British territory and must be prudent.

Signor Giunta angrily retorted: "Here, we are in Italy, on the highway to the African Empire, on the most Fascist highway Italy has."

That's one story. Here's the other:

TRIPOLI, March 27.

On his arrival here Signor Giunta bitterly complained that he has been misrepresented by reporters in Malta. He declares: "I referred to the age-old Anglo-Italian friendship and expressed the hope that the Italian language and culture in Malta would be preserved."

Including that word represented by a dash we hope!

PANDEMONIUM AT MEETING OF S. INDIANS

Managing Committee Of Co-operative Society Resign After Censure

Supporters Charge Critics With Cowardice And Shirking Responsibility

Pandemonium reigned at the adjourned meeting of the South Indian Co-operative Consumer's Society, held on Sunday afternoon at the Velji Lakhamsi Napoo Hall, Matunga.

Points of order were raised in quick succession at every stage with cheers and counter cheers. Wild scenes bordering on a free fight were witnessed over three-and-half hours and the President, a stout figure with stout voice, who managed to keep the meeting under control all the time, declared the meeting dissolved at 7 p.m. out of sheer disgust and exhaustion.

As a result of yesterday's boisterous meeting the Society, which in all these eight years of its career has been making steady progress and is now selling roughly Rs. 8,000 worth provisions a month with two branches and 600 members is threatened with sudden extinction.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

The origin of the friction is traced to December 6 last when the Managing Committee's 15th half-yearly report of the Society was placed before the general body for adoption. The control Committee (honorary body of auditors) made certain allegations against the Managing Committee (also an honorary body) that stock records were not properly kept and the closing stock figures of certain items showed a shortage and a few items excesses also. The Managing Committee stated that the shortage and excess were normal owing to remeasuring and re-weighing.

The general body postponed adoption of the report pending investigation. A sub-committee of five members, independent of the management or control committees, was appointed to go into the question and circulate to the members the results of the investigation as early as possible.

COMMITTEE BLAMED.

The sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Satagopan, of the Bombay Government Finance Department, after examining the charges by taking evidence from the Managing and Control Committee members and going through the records found no substance in the allegations made by the Control Committee.

The Sub-Committee, however, commented strongly on the Managing Committee's methods of making purchases and fixing retail prices. It also made some suggestions regarding the keeping of account books. Sunday's meeting was convened to dispose of the unfinished agenda.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRECEDENT.

As soon as the Minutes of the last meeting were adopted Mr. Satagopan demanded discussion on his report. A member rose to a point of order that the report could be taken up for discussion only when the last item of the agenda for sanctioning the expenditure incurred in connection with the report came up for disposal.

"No, No!" cried the supporters of the Sub-Committee. The speaker whose voice was drowned in the noise was heard to say that the same procedure was observed in every constitutional body. Policy was always discussed when demand for grants was made.

A voice: We don't want to follow Government's method.

The speaker retorted that the Congress followed the same method.

HEATED DISCUSSION.

The President pleaded ignorance of constitutional procedure and ruled that the Sub-Committee's report should be taken up first. One of Mr. Satagopan's supporters moved that the printing cost of the note of the explanation issued by the latter should be borne by the Committee themselves as he thought the Managing Committee had no right to issue such a note.

Another of Mr. Satagopan's party moved an amendment that the cost of the Committee's reply be reduced by one anna. Points of order were raised that no demand for grant had been made and the house was ignorant of the cost of printing the Committee's reply.

The President said the amendment was in order. Much heat was imported into the discussion on the amendment and the House divided on the motion after two hours' vociferous performances. The Division resulted in the rejection of the amendment by 116 votes against 101. A resolution was then adopted recording the Sub-Committee's report. The statement of account and balance sheet was next adopted.

MOST DRAMATIC PART.

Then came the most dramatic part of the proceedings. The next item on the agenda was the election of a fresh Managing Committee in the place of those who had tendered resignation. The names of Mr. Satagopan and the members of his Sub-Committee were proposed by the supporters of the resigned Managing Committee. Mr. Satagopan said that since the general body had not given effect to the recommendations he had made and his supporters would as a body not accept office till they gained a clear majority. The throwing out of the amendment, as well as the main resolution re. the cost of printing the Sub-Committee's reply indicated he did not enjoy the confidence of the House and, therefore he could not accept the management of the Society.

A lively scene followed Mr. Satagopan and his colleagues on the Sub-Committee being taunted with running away from responsibility after criticising others and charged with cowardice. After indulging in destructive criticism, said one speaker, they were shirking responsibility and running away from the task.

OLD MEMBERS FED UP.

As Mr. Satagopan and his Committee still refused to take up the work of the Managing Committee the President asked the members of the old Committee to withdraw their resignations. The latter, however, said they were tired of doing the work for the last five or six years. They wanted to be relieved.

The meeting then recorded a vote of confidence with Managing Committee and asked them to carry on till the next meeting. But the members declined. The President appealed for eight volunteers to carry on the work. Only one came forward.

The President then declared the meeting dissolved stating that if the old Committee did not run the Society the doors would be closed and the key would be sent to the Registrar.

Carpet Of Paul I Given To Museum

LEIPZIG, March 6.

A unique carpet stained with the blood of the murdered Russian Czar, Paul I, has been added to the Museum of Applied Arts in Leipzig.

In 1782 the carpet was presented by the French King Louis XVI to Paul of Russia who was then Crown Prince. Paul succeeded his mother, Catherine the Great, to the throne in 1796. His short rule was marked by numerous oppressive measures taken against the Russian peasantry. Thousands of free peasants were made serfs and given away to his favourite courtiers. A palace conspiracy put an end to his reign and life.

When he was assassinated the carpet now acquired by the Leipzig Museum was drenched with his blood.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

are made having reduced cement to liquid pulp (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.

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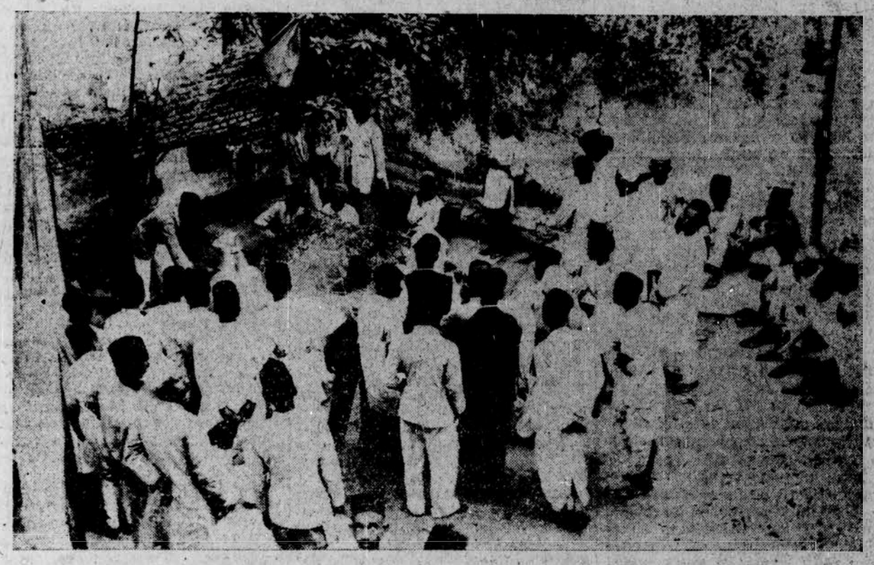
'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day.

SCENES AT PIR'S TOMB

Hindus and Muslims are visiting two tombs, supposed to be th ose of a Pir and his wife, situated at Madhav Bagh in the private compound of a Parsi liquor shop own er and adjoining a Hindu temple. The picture above show scenes at the tomb.



Hindu and Muslim worshippers offering homage at the Pir's tomb at Madhav Baug.

MISCHIEF MAKERS FOILED IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO CREATE TROUBLE AT MADHAV BAUG

Race Among Profiteers In Religion To Exploit The Credulous

POLICE AND RESIDENTS FEAR NO CLASH

The newly discovered tomb at Madhav Baug, said to be that of a Muslim Pir, continued to attract large crowds on Monday. Hundreds of Muslims visited the place throughout the day and till late in the night and offered prayers.

An equally large number of Hindus was attracted to the locality on account of an image of Maruti placed under a neem tree in the Municipal park. The image, it appears, has been at the place for years past but not being very conspicuous it was neglected for all these days. Seeing that large crowds were now visiting the place some Hindu 'Pujaris' repainted the image and thereby attracted Hindu worshippers to the place.

MISCHIEF MAKERS' EFFORTS FOILED.

There was some danger of a clash between the Hindu and Muslim mischief-maners who are loitering about in the morning but it was averted by the timely arrival of the police who cleared the place of the crowds. For several hours the police guarded the place and did not allow the crowds to reassemble.

POLICE WITHDRAWN.

In the afternoon Maulana Mohamed Irfan of the Central Khilafat Committee visited the place in company of Superintendent Smith Inspector Raje and Sub-Inspector Shirazi of the Mharbaydi Police Station. It was found that the presence of police helped to swell the crowds and therefore the authorities decided to withdraw the police.

The withdrawal of the police had the desired effect and the crowds slowly decreased. It is understood that the Muslims requested the police officers to arrange for a passage to enter the place where the tombs are built and the latter promised to move the Municipal authorities in the matter as the wall which visitors have now to scale before they can enter the place belongs to the Municipality.

NO DANGER OF COMMUNAL CLASH.

Inquiries made in the locality revealed that although the rush of sight-seers to the place naturally causes some inconvenience to the residents of the locality there is no danger of any communal clash. It is also expected that the number of visitors will gradually decrease as days pass, the present rush being the result of mere curiosity on the part of the visitors.

It should be noted in this connection that the presence of places of worship or tombs belonging to Hindus and Muslims in the same locality or almost in the vicinity of each other is not a new phenomenon in Bombay. There are several instances of this and to mention only a few prominent ones would be the mosque and a temple side by side just at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, a Muslim Darga on the Paltan Road and a Hindu temple in its vicinity. Jain temple just opposite the Hamidiya Mosque at Pydhoni.

It can be further mentioned that such places have been tolerated both by Hindus and Muslims for years and there has never been any trouble due to them.

WARDHA'S LADY "DICTATOR" WITH HER BABE ARRESTED

Sjt. Bajaj Transferred To Dhulia Jail

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Mar. 27.

The 19th "Dictator" of Wardha was arrested day before yesterday while addressing a public meeting during the "Boycott-Week." Two volunteers were arrested the same evening one while distributing "Congress Bulletins" and the other while writing Congress Boards.

The daughter of Sjt. Vishnu Ganesh Apte the well known leader of Ratnagiri, was arrested this morning at Bajaj's residence as the 20th "Dictator" of Wardha. She went with a babe of five months in arms She was arrested under Sec. 17 (11) for addressing a public meeting yesterday which was observed as the "Jawahar Day". one of the "79 of Gandhiji's Dandi volunteers" now a member of the Satyagraha Ashram Wardha and prominent village propagandist was Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has been transferred to Dhulia.

MISREPRESENTED!

Italian Minister Denies Anti-British Speech

TRIPOLI, March 27.

On his arrival here Signor Guinta, the Italian Minister bitterly complains that he has been misrepresented by the reporters in the Malta press. He declares "Replying to the welcome at the Italian colony of Malta, I referred to the age-old Anglo-Italian friendship and expressed the hope that the Italian language and culture in Malta will be preserved."

A British edited paper of Malta, the "Chronicle", in a report alleged: Sgr. Giunta on arrival at Malta on his way to Africa, vehemently attacked the Italian Consul and the Secretary of the Local Fascist organisation, because they wore no black-shirts when they boarded the steamer to receive him.

The Consul tried to calm him, pointing out that the situation was delicate

"Sgr. Giunta shouted "You sheep, I want to hear no excuses. We must teach these——English what Fascism is."

The Consul pointed out that they were in British territory and must be prudent.

Sgr. Giunta angrily retorted, "Here we are in Italy, on the highway to the African Empire, on the most Fascist highway Italy has."

The Italian Foreign Office issued a denial of the report that the Italian Minister had made anti-British speech in Malta, but the "Cnronicle" replied on the above strain to the official denial.

Presumably as a sequel to the Giunta incident, the Italian Consul has left Malta unexpectedly, it is believed for Rome, adds a Reuter message from Malta, dated March 27.

Flag Salutation At Ahmednagar

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Mar. 27.

The Flag-day was celebrated here to-day. A Prabhat Pheri went through the city early morning. After it had terminated at Gandhi Maidan at 8 o'clock a flag salutation was performed.

A procession marched through the city in the evening. After the procession a meeting was held. The president of the meeting was arrested just after it was over.

CITY NOTES

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER'S IDEALS

WHAT INDIA STANDS TO GAIN BY MEMBERSHIP

Bombay, Mar. 28.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.3 ps. gold or 14.82 pence to-day.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand's speech at the annual meeting of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce gives some inside information as to the purely Indian composition of the National Committee. It would appear that the International Chamber insisted that each nation should be represented by its own nationals and it is clear that the International Chamber takes a much broader and saner view of the importance of India in world economics and politics—than is accorded to her by her 'Trustees'. I learn that an Indian will be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber.

WHAT ABOUT THE LEAGUE?

But at Geneva we are only a minor nation, part of the British Empire, though we are taxed for costs according to population basis with a surcharge of about 30 per cent. on account of depreciation of our currency. If we take into account the benefits either in status or actual results, the Chamber would appear to have given us more tangible achievements.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

Mr. Walchand referred to the Chamber's output of literature which was "something stupendous" and to statistics which the student of research would find very valuable. But the International Chamber has accomplished more. I will mention the instance of Uniform Commercial Credits. Each country has had its own technical terms connected with the opening of credits and interpretations of terms. The new terms and meanings have been agreed to after discussion by most nations and many possible misunderstandings have been thus avoided.

FOREIGN BANKS SHOULD CO-OPERATE

While it is true that the establishment of a Federation of Indian Chambers is a national protest against the Associated Chambers' exclusiveness, I think that some kind of Associate membership of the Federation will be of advantage to all concerned. The foreign banks in India will find it profitable to keep in touch with the Federation because a good part of their business is with Indian interests. When the International Chamber's pamphlet on Commercial Credits was reviewed in an Indian financial journal, one of the banks had to send for the pamphlet from that journal so that it could keep in touch with the developments. (This is an instance in point for my suggestion.

SILVER PROBLEM

Another important subject dealt with by the International Chamber was the stabilisation of silver. Many interests were concerned here and the American producers have been able to get together some expert opinions as to future concerted action. China is also willing to co-operate and India is regarded as the other dominant factor. The Government of India would do well, before taking any action, to consult Indian opinion both in Bombay and in other centres as to the programme to be adopted for silver as a store of value and its monetary exigencies.

FINANCE MEMBER'S VISIT

The Finance Member's visit to Bombay is usually connected with the floatation of a Loan. The question arises: "Is he coming in April for doing a thing for which June is better, or is he coming for some other work" Some people suggest that the Finance Member could not reply to the Indian Federation of Commerce in Delhi because of official prestige and that the reply will therefore be delivered in Bombay.

BUYERS' STRIKE IN FRANCE

That France has not gained in all directions through the heavy acquisitions of gold is shown in reports about comparatively higher internal prices there. As England is off the gold standard while France sticks to it, prices in the latter country should be about 25 per cent lower than in Britain. But, as such difference has not been available, it is stated that buyers in France have, so to say, gone on strike and the lack of demand has been able to reduce prices to some extent. While the disparity lasts, France will import too much and the balance of trade must be adverse. This does not mean, however, that French gold will begin to flow back, because the Bank of France has still about £150 millions of foreign resources and these will be used up in the first instance.

HOME FOOTBALL

Orgy Of Goals

ARSENAL & EVERTON DRAW AGAIN

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 28.

Following are the resultts of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 2, Sunderland 0.
Blackburn 1, Sheffield United 2.
Derby County 1, Arsenal 1.
Liverpool 0, Huddersfield 3.
Manchester City 2, Birmingham 1.
Middlesbrough 4, Grimsby 0.
Portsmouth 2, Blackpool 2.
Sheffield Wednesday 6, West Ham 1.
West Bromwich 1, Everton 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 3, Port Vale 0.
Bradford City 4, Leeds 1.
Bristol City 1, Burnley 6.
Charlton 1, Manchester United 0.
Chesterfield 3, Preston 1.
Notts County 0, Bury 1.
Plymouth 5, Oldham 0.
Southampton 4, Nottingham 1.
Stoke City 2, Tottenham 2.
Swansea 4, Millwall 0.
Wolverhampton 6, Bradford 0.

THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION.

Bournemouth 2, Swindon 1.
Cardiff 1, Gillingham 0.
Coventry 4, Northampton 1.
Exeter 4, Reading 0.
Fulham 8, Thames 0.
Mansfield 5, Luton 2.
Norwich 3, Crystal Palace 2.
Queens Park Rangers 3, Clapton Orient 2.
Southend 1, Brentford 0.
Torquay 8, Bristol Rovers 1.
Watford 2, Brighton 2.

THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN SECTION.

Barrow 4, Hartlepools 1.
Gateshead 3, Darlington 2.
Doncaster 3, Southport 0.
Halifax 1, Walsall 2.
Hull 0, Chester 2.
Rochdale 3, York 5.
Rotherham 4, Carlisle 1.
Tranmere 4, Crewe 1.
Wrexham 2, Stockport 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION

Third Lanark 4, Rangers 3.
Partick 2, Queens Park 1
Celtic 1, St. Mirren 0.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bristol 9, Blackheath 0.
Cardiff 24, Harlequins 10.
Gloucester 23, London Welsh 11.
Llanelly 22, Nuneaton 0.
Newport 8, Coventry 6.
Penarth 11, Blackheath 11.
Plymouth Albion 8, Leicester 18.
Swansea 8, Barbarians 12.
Dublin Wanderers 5, Birkenhead 12.
North of Ireland 11, Manchester 3.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS WIN ARMY SOCCER CUP.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Mar. 28.

At Aldershot in Army Soccer Cup Final First Sherwood Foresters (Shorncliffe) created a new record winning the cup for the third successive year by beating to-day First Duke of Wellington's (Aldershot) by three goals to one.—Reuter.

CELEBRATIONS IN SRINAGAR

Heir Apparent's First Birthday

SRINAGAR, Mar. 28.

The celebration of the first birthday of Rajkumar Karusinghji, Heir Apparent, commenced yesterday. There were electric illuminations in the palaces last night and distribution of rice among the poor. Other items included the release of a number of prisoners and prayers in the temples and mosques for the young Prince's long life.—A. P.

MERCHANTS' STRAIGHT TALK

No Use Attending Consultative Committee

GOVERNMENT MUST CHANGE POLICY

EXPERTS TO DISCUSS SAFEGUARDS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce passed the following resolution at its meeting to-day:—

The Federation feels that, having regard to the experience of its delegation in London at the Last session of the Round Table Conference participation by its representative in the work of the Consultative Committee can be productive of no good to national interests.

Unless there is a genuine desire on the part of the Government to change that policy and to discuss and to come to an agreement with progressive opinion in India on questions of Financial autonomy, safeguards, reservations and trading rights;

Unless, towards this end, the Consultative Committee is at liberty to have a free and full discussion on the various questions connected with finance and

Unless, questions in connection with trading rights financial safeguards, etc., are referred to a Committee composed of an equal number of British and Indian experts, the latter to be such men as command the confidence of this Federation.—A. P.

Embargo On Gold

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of resolution passed by the Federation on the proposed embargo of gold:—

(A) The Federation views with grave concern the continuous and heavy export of gold from India amounting to about Rs. 55 crores and strongly urges upon the Government of India the desirability of placing an immediate embargo on the export of gold from India as such a heavy and continuous drain of the precious metal will seriously endanger India's future monetary reconstruction.

(B) The Federation further urges on Government the necessity of purchasing gold in the open market at a price fixed on the basis of day-to-day ruling rate on London-New York cross-rate with a view to accumulate gold reserves which will enable the future Government of the country to establish the Reserve Bank with adequate resources at its command.—A.P.

DOES INDIA'S GOLD STOCK AMOUNT TO RS. 930 CRORES?

MR. C. B. MEHTA CHALLENGES ACCURACY OF ESTIMATE

DELHI, Mar. 27.

The following is the speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta at the Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Delhi while speaking on the resolution on Gold:—

Gentlemen,

This resolution, Gentlemen, is divided into two parts. The first part urges upon the Government of India the desirability of placing an immediate embargo on the export of gold from India and the second part urges on the Government the necessity of purchasing gold day-to-day in the open market on the basis of London-New York cross-rate.

Since ages India is always an importer of gold and it was only on very rare occasions that she exported. From the time of 15d. gold ratio economic conditions in India began to get worse. In order to maintain that ratio, currency was contracted systematically and interest rates were kept high. The result was that commodity prices declined and distress gold began to come upon the market to be sold. In other words, there was no capacity to absorb new gold but on the other hand people had to fall back upon their ultimate reserve of gold. Such distress gold was coming on the market for sale even before 21st September when the Rupee ceased to be linked to gold. About Rs. 10 crores worth of gold were sold to the Government at the statutory buying rate

"DISTRESS GOLD."

before 21st September last.

At that time the "distress gold" was fully functioning and no one had any serious complaint against the Government on that score. The very object of fixing a buying rate for gold for the Government is to enable gold to function as currency in times of necessity. But it was never the intention of the Legislatures to allow the Government to give up buying gold while at the same time allowing such gold to go to foreign countries. In short, what I want to say is that before 21st September "distress gold" was being sold in the same manner as at present but there was no complaint against the Government. It was only after 21st September 1931 when Britain and India abandoned gold standard that gold in large quantities began to be exported from India. Our complaint arose from that time as the Government did not take any steps to arrest these exports and to acquire this gold.

H. E. the Viceroy in his address to the Indian Legislature on 25th January and also Sir George Schuster in his Budget speech have extolled the advantage of exports from India. One of the arguments in defence of allowing such exports was that they enabled them to repay the £15 million sterling loan. Let me say that the Government of India had no balance of their own to buy sterling out of revenue. They never raised a rupee loan, and it was only currency expansion that they were able to gloat over their achievements. I think there is very little to be proud of in this matter. I very much wonder whether they could do the same thing if the management of currency had been in charge of a reserve bank. Till now the Government have purchased £15 millions sterling to meet the sterling debt and in addition they have purchased £20 millions more for Home Treasury balances. Will the Government now at least after acquiring more than their requirements put an embargo on gold exports from India?

ACCEPT THE LESSER RISK

The first argument of Sir George Schuster is that there is speculative risk in buying gold. I would say that as long as sterling is not stabilised and is fluctuating there is the same risk in sterling, the better and the only course should be to accept the lesser risk. It will be readily admitted that the physical possession of gold by the Government will create more confidence and will improve the entire Indian monetary structure. Assuming that there is more risk in gold than in sterling, even then it is worth while incurring some more risk provided gold can be accumulated. The Government who undertook to bear the huge actual losses on silver sales can easily take the risk of possible loss attached to the purchase of gold if they so desire.

Looking to the present conditions it is easy to purchase sterling but it is difficult to get gold for purposes of imports into India if India so wanted. I would not be surprised if the Government of India would prohibit the imports of gold into India, if gold rates in India would come to import parity prices and gold is begun to be imported.

It is further said by Sir George Schuster that the Government could not afford to buy and hold all the gold which is being offered now, for it has its own external obligation to meet. I will ask whether the Government have begun buying and have come to that point over which they could not afford to buy. They have bought nothing and say they could not afford to buy. They though indirectly all the gold is being financed by expansion of currency.

Further the Hon. the Finance Member says that the Government have already their proper proportion of gold for Currency Reserves. The fact is that at present the proportion of gold in Currency Reserve is about less than 3 per cent. Is that the proper proportion?

Further Sir George Schuster says that South Africa, France, Belgium, Holland and U. S. A. have absolutely no restrictions on exports of gold. I will remind him that those countries are still on the Gold standard and not off gold as India is.

ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION.

There seems to be an erroneous impression in certain minds regarding the stock of gold in India. The total stock of gold in India is estimated by British papers at about £700 millions equal to Rs. 930 crores. I challenge the accuracy of this estimate. Up to 1920 Mr. Findlay Shirras estimated the imports of gold in India at about £372 millions (equal to Rs. 496 crores). During the last 11 years imports of gold have amounted to about Rs. 195 crores. Thus the total imports can be approximately Rs. 700 crores and not Rs. 930 crores, or £700 millions. But we have no data regarding the large invisible exports of gold from India by land frontier to Persia, Afghanistan, Arabia etc. And we have also no data for the amount that has been absorbed in arts and industries. The total gold that has gone out of sight from India would thus come to a substantial amount and hence the estimates of gold stocks in India are highly exaggerated.

The continued exports of gold will delay the future monetary reconstruction in India. I do maintain that although several countries have given up the gold standard, gold still continues to be the ultimate measure of values both internally as well as externally. I am sure that sooner or later all those countries which have now abandoned the gold standard will revert to it. I think the Government of India also have the same ultimate aim. Whatever may be the technical name of the monetary standard in India and elsewhere there is no doubt that gold will play an important part in the future monetary reconstruction in India and the world. In a country like India a greater proportion of gold reserve is necessary for effective functioning of gold standard. It is dangerous to have fully managed currency in India.

NET LOSS OF 34 CRORES.

Any system of gold standard in India will necessite a large stock of gold and with the present condition of world it is rather difficult to acquire gold from foreign countries. At the end of April 1927 the Reserve of Gold in the Paper Currency Reserve was Rs. 29 crores. About Rs. 10 crores of distress gold was tendered to the mint since then. And now on 15th March 1932 the amount of gold in Reserve is only about 5 crores. As such the net loss of gold in the Paper Currency Reserve in India during this period is approximately Rs. 34 crores, excluding the loss of sterling securities. Therefore the opportunity now offered to the Government for acquiring gold for Currency Reserves should not be lost.

It is asked that if gold exports are stopped, how are the people to dispose of their gold? This question will naturally arise. The answer is simple. The Government should buy all this gold daily or on certain days of the week at rates based on the basis of London-New York cross-rate. Government purchase of gold in India is not a new thing. They have done so on several occasions in the past. During the last 17 years the Government purchase price of gold varied at every change in the rupee ratio. The purchase price was never the same at 16d. 24d. and at 18d. The profit or loss at every change was only a paper adjustment. There is no sacredness in the statutory buying rate of Rs. 21-3-10. After all this rate is their own creation. When the 18d. gold rupee ratio is gone and the rupee is linked to a fluctuating sterling why should not the buying rate of gold also vary from day to day

The Government may say that it is a difficult task to buy gold at fluctuating rates. But the Government themselves are buying sterling at varying rates. In Britain to-day the Government or the Bank of England actually do buy gold exchanges at day-to-day rates and they are in no way inconvenienced. The old statutory buying rate is gone for ever in Britain and in India. Why then the Government of India should feel shy to buy on the basis of day-to-day rate?

SHIFT SYSTEM IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The question of introducing the Shift System in the Primary Schools has been before the Schools Committee of the Municipal Corporation for the last four years and more, and one such attempt in that direction was made some years back but it proved futile.

Briefly stated, the Shift System means one teacher has to conduct two Infant Classes, one from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and the other from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (B. T.), on an extra allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. The object of the Schools Committee in initiating this method is to effect retrenchment, but how far the saving will be made is a matter of opinion, in view of the fact that the teacher and Headmaster of the School in which this system is introduced, will be given extra allowances for their work (the headmaster will be given extra allowances for no work), while a full-time untrained teacher is paid Rs. 35 p.m.

It is regrettable that the Schools Committee was recently defeated in a suit against the Bombay Government for School-Grant and lost Rs 12,00,000 (twelve lakhs), and to recoup this to some extent this economy must be made to defray the expenses of the Schools in the City of Bombay. But in any year good or bad, there should be no indifference in educational matters. There is no decrease in the Budget of the Corporation and it also sanctioned, last year, the amount demanded by the Schools Committee; but the latter returned to the Corporation a sum of one lakh or thereabout. The savings were due to not furnishing the necessary articles for the use of boys and girls, and insufficient space for accommodating School-attending boys and girls.

From the educational point of view this system is not feasible in the opinion of trained Headmasters who have become grey in their profession, and at present impart Education on these lines.

Firstly, the course of the Infant class is at present completed in half-a-year, while this method will take a year, because each batch of students is to attend for three hours daily; secondly, the same teacher will find it more difficult to coach up the second batch. Naturally, he will not be in the same condition of zeal and vigour. Besides, the time 2 p.m. for the second batch is rather awkward for the boys to attend, and there will be no attendance required by the schedule. In the practising school attached to the Poona Training College, this system was on trial some years ago, but owing to various difficulties like irregular attendance of children, the authorities were compelled to close the classes.

Great nations are exploring the ways and means, like the Kindergarten system, for making Education more amusing and thereby saving time in not treading the same ground. This system will force the students to spend some six months more to complete the Primary Course.

I therefore, fervently appeal to the new Corporation and the new Schools Committee that will sit to transact business pertaining to the important matters of the City from April 1932 to ponder over this question and give a right and considerate lead to this important matter. Parents and guardians cannot shirk their duty towards their children.

A GUARDIAN.

ELLICHPUR STRIKE AND PICKETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in your paper of the 15th and 18th instant the news about the Ellichpur Mill Strike. I am surprised to read the letter published under the signature of one N. R. Deshpande on the above subject in your issue of the 18th instant. I had a talk with Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, the Managing Agent of the Vidarbha Mills in the Amraoti Bar Room on March 4, that is on the day Mr. Jayawant was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. Considering that I stood surety for him and accured his release on bail, Mr. Y. G. Deshpande requested me to induce Mr. Jayawant not to carry on the picketing at the Mill gates. He also definitely promised to concede all the demands of the strikers within a short time limit. I am really surprised about the letter. Luckily there were three or four respectable people present in the Bar Room that time.

I may inquire without offence: "Does Mr. Y. G. Deshpande also deny that he promised to concede the demands of the striker on January 14 under a fresh agreement? Why did he not take any action on the talk he had with Mr. Jayawant on that day immediately after the latter's release on bail?"—Yours, etc.,

JAIRAM PATIL.

Namuna, Amraoti, March 21.

"Ireland Can Get What She Wants By Peaceful Means"

(Continued from page 1).

reply to my criticism that Great Britain will not tolerate repudiation of the Oath Clause, the comments of the "Manchester Guardian" that "in regard to the oath, Mr. Cosgrave was—perhaps imprudently—obstinate in continuing to regard it as an essential part of the treaty, so that he refused to negotiate for a conscientious objector's clause. His party would therefore look a little foolish if the oath were abolished without difficulty." But it is much better to state the position, as it is looked upon by the new Government and in the words of Mr. de Valera.

DE VALERA MEETS WORLD'S JOURNALISTS.

The new President found time in the midst of heavy work, to discuss many questions of first rate importance relating to the policy of his Government, in order to set at rest all canards spread by its enemies, with the representatives of the press, British, Canadian, American, even Indian and the "home" Press at Government Buildings on Wednesday night. For over an hour, Mr. de Valera replied to a continuous barrage of questions affecting every aspect of the Government's policy. Practically from every quarter of the room the President was assailed with queries on all conceivable aspects of the Government's future plans. The British group of journalists were especially searching in their interrogations. Mr. de Valera met this strenuous fussilade of questions, I should say with detailed and effective replies. To me, the Press interview vividly reminded me of the long talk, or, I may say, the discussions that we had frequently had with Mahatma Gandhi at Knightsbridge on similar questions in relation to India and Great Britain.

CONFIDENCE IN HIS PEOPLE.

When asked if his Government would send representatives to the Ottawa Conference, Mr. de Valera replied that the matter had not been decided.

When will the Bill to remove the Oath be introduced? "It will be one of the first measure in the next session of the Dail" was the quick reply.

"Supposing the Oath were abolished with the consent of the British Government, would the Government prevent the I. R. A. from functioneering?" was the next question from British journalist. But the President said that "the question was so hypothetical that he preferred not to say what action the Government would take. He believed there would be no difficulty in the matter with the Oath removed and that all the people would be ready to give willing obedience to the law, the moment all shades of thought and convictions could be represented in the Legislative Assembly without any violence to their conscience."

"Will you abolish the Public Safety Act?" "We propose to suspend its operation by Executive action and later to take the proper legal step to remove the Act from the Statute Book."

"It has not been suspended yet?" "No". "Therefore the I. R. A. is still proscribed?" "Technically yes. At the next meeting of the Executive Council we will suspend it."

TARIFF POLICY.

"What about tariffs?" was the subsequent question, to which the President said "Our policy with regard to tarics has been pretty well explained. Adequate protection for Irish industries is our aim." Our attitude to tariffs is not to make them part of a revenue scheme, but to impose them for the protection of our industries."

"How do you regard the idea of Imperial Preference"? "We are quite prepared to negotiate trade agreements with any country and give them preference for their goods in our markets in return for an equivalent preference in their markets for our own products".

"Do you look at the question not in an Imperial way but an International way?" "More or less in an International way".

Asked if the Ottawa Conference decided to raise tariffs against foreign goods would his government be prepared to do likewise. Mr. de Valera said that their attitude would depend upon the plan suggested. They were prepared to discuss proposals of this kind on their merits.

NO SOFT JOBS.

"What will you do about the office of the Governor General?" "We have indicated that already in our policy as stated. Our intention is to try to assimilate that ultimately into the Presidency of the Republic".

"What is your policy if the I.R.A. parade in military formation tomorrow?" was the next question to which the President said "I don't expect they will I don't anticipate any action that will disturb the public peace".

"Do you propose to consult Great Britain" was the next question of a British journalist. The reply was "That is purely a domestic question not calling for reference to Briton at all". This was followed by another question "And the Governor General, is that a unilateral matter"? "We will deal with the matters we have a mandate to deal with" was the prompt reply.

LEGAL RIGHT TO RETURN ANNUITIES.

To a question about the Land Annuities, The President answered "We are legally advised that they are not due and we propose to withhold them. It is our intention not to make another payment".

"Will you enter into negotiations with Downing Street?" "The occasion for such negotiations has not arisen".

"Would you be prepared to refer the matter to a tribunal or arbitration?" "I am not going to say at this moment what further steps would be taken. I am satisfied that we have a legal right to retain the Annuities. It is for those who feel they have a grievance to make their representations."

"Have you received any representations from the British Government regarding the Oath or Land Annuities?" "The occasion has not arisen. We have not received any."

"In other words, you are placing the onus on the British Government?" "The onus is on them to prove any case they may have. As far as the Oath is concerned, we hold they have no case and no legal case on the Annuities. If they prepare a case it will get consideration."

"In view of the differences of opinion between the lawyers on the Annuities, to whom would you refer the question for settlement if it arose?" "We will have to wait until the question arises. We are doing what any ordinary individual would do who was advised that payments he was making were not due".

"Can they proceed in the Courts here?" "I do not know that".

"Would it be at the Hague?" "I am not going to advance any opinion. It would be a matter for legal decision."

"Will you remove the office of High Commissioner in London" was the next question put, bringing in another prompt reply "I don't see why we should".

USE TO WHICH THEY WILL BE PUT.

"It is reported that there is a very substantial falling off in the payments of Land Annuities down the country?" "That is information for me" Mr. De Valera replied, adding "I hope it is not correct".

"Do you still collect the money?" "Of course. The farmers pay their annuities to the State. The question is what State. We hold it is this State that is entitled to retain their moneys in view of certain things done. The farmers will only be relieved as citizens of a State the Treasury of which is benefiting by the retention of the three millions or so. We propose to send the greater part of it back again into the agricultural industry".

"You say the amount is about three millions pounds? Will you claim for a repayment?" "We will ask that a repayment be made of the moneys paid over since the Treaty ten years ago".

"That is roughly a repayment of 30 millions or so?" "Yes" said the President.

"Will that mean the reopening of the Ultimate Financial Settlement?" "I don't know what it is going to lead to at the moment. We mean to press our claim that we are entitled to these monies. First of all the whole question will be opened by our retention of the annuities. Having made good our claim to retention, we are entitled to recover the monies paid from the beginning."

NOT MANDATORY IN TREATY.

Asked if he intended to take the Oath out of the Treaty, in addition to the Constitution, Mr. de Valera replied that the Oath was not mandatory in the Treaty. If the late Lord Birkenhead and the British draughtsmen wished to make the Oath obligatory in the Treaty they would have done so.

"Will you regard yourself as still a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, when you remove the Oath"? "We asked for a definite limited mandate and we propose to keep within that until we get a further mandate."

"Will your next step be to denounce the Treaty"? "We are going to keep within the terms of our mandate".

"Do you anticipate any economic reprisals from Britain?" "I do not anticipate anything. We are producing a method of rule by which the people can get any form of Government they want. It is open to the people by peaceful methods to achieve this. When they get a majority for the form of Government they want they have the right to have all the resources of the country at their disposal for the prosecution of their aims."

CHURCHILL ANNOYED.

Mr. de Valera also cleared a number of points relating to the domestic policy of the new Government but his replies to the Oath and Annuities issues have sent the Jingo Lords, I understand, in Great Britain into hysterics. I just read what the precious Winston Churchill had to say on the new affairs in Ireland. The aspiring Prime Minister of Great Britain landing at Plymouth on Thursday, after his "triumphant" tour in the land of the dollars said, of course voluntarily, "I take a grave view of what I have heard of the declaration of the new Government in Ireland. The land grants, for instance, were part of the agreement resting on the Treaty. Then in 1925, or 1926, the Irish Government asked for mitigation. We agreed to the mitigation suggested by Mr. Cosgrave and his colleagues, who declared that they had been treated with the utmost generosity. To go back on that now and repudiate the solemn obligations of the Irish Free State would be an act of perfidy. Still more would it be an act of bad faith to repudiate the oath of allegiance, which was the central point on which all discussions on the Irish Treaty were focussed. We stand on the Treaty and if Mr. de Valera's new Government repudiates the Treaty, it repudiates the title deal of the Irish Free States."

A PROTEST IGNORED.

Poor Mr. Churchill, living in a fool's paradise! None will deny that he has no contact with the realities after his motor car accident in the Fifth Avenue. Here, no Irish soul wants to go back as suggested by Churchill. None want to live in 1925 and 1926 when they are all in 1932. Perhaps Churchill may read with interest what the backers of the Winnie Horse have to say in London. Thus the "Daily Express" wrote a few dals ago "The people of Great Britain extend their sincerest good wishes to the new Parliament and the new President. Mutual toleration, mutual understanding and mutual goodwill can accomplish much between the two countries. The Irish nation is greater than the "Irish question."

And here are the comments of "C.K.'s Weekly" "actually the opposition to President Cosgrave's Government was directed not by crazy idealists, but by reasonable men who have discovered increasing support among the people of the Free State and some of whom have tried to apply the lessons taught by Padrise Pearse and others of his type. Certainly the voting displays confidence in the ability of the Fianna Fail to conduct a sane and sober administration. It would be best now for London to withhold advice to Dublin until the elected representatives of the people ask for it, or show clearly by failure that they need it." But poor Winnie, he cannot resist the temptation of poking his nose everywhered And little wonder he is run over by a taxi cab!

Junkers' Air-Service In Persia

(BY G. K. N.)

The Junkers' Air-craft Company, who have decided to discontinue their air-service in Persia, owing to financial reason, as Reuter informs us, have rendered excellent service to the country for over five years.

The agreement of the Company with the Persian Government expired on the 5th February. Thereafter the Company continued their services, pending the final decision on part of the Persian Government. It appears now that the decisive step has been taken and that locomotion and transport in Persia will be set back at least some thirty years, unless, as I am informed the Persian Government themselves take up the thread of progress where the Junkers have been compelled to drop it.

There are some well-made roads in Persia and passenger and goods-traffic ply along them; but the almost incredible speed with which Teheran could be reached from the farthest end of the Persian Empire in Bushire in a space of six hours will remain a happy dream.

JUNKERS' CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

During the five years of their activities in Persia, the Junkers' planes have covered a total of 2½ milylion kms. and have carried besides a considerable quantity of mail, baggage and freight, no less than 20,000 passengers without causing damage to either a single passenger or to any consignment.

Comparisons may be odious, but when we look at the record, we are instinctively reminded of the continual series of mishaps of which we hear in other parts of the world. The planes themselves have suffered no damage. During the entire quin-quennium no plane was lost nor so badly damage that it could not be repaired again. All the Junkers' planes are in good condition so that on the termination of the services they could, if they so desired, leave Persia by air for Dessau their head-quarters in Germany, without any extraneous help.

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GOLD: ITS UNCERTAIN VALUE AND FATE

... Effect Of The Fall In Price ...

Prof. Gustav Cassel, the well known authoritry on monetary problems contributes the following article to the "Daily Telegraph", London:—

The rise in the value of the pound gives point to the fact that an unjustified undervaluation is an entirely incalculable element in the monetary position. It is an element that may change, or entirely disappear, at any time. Those who base their currency policy on such a factor are building a house on very loose sand.

In addition the value of gold is so uncertain that a currency can hardly gain any advantages by being tied to gold. The value of this metal is subject to influences of the most varied kind, so that it is impossible to calculate the results of these influences with any measure of probability.

At the annual meeting of the Midland Bank in London, the chairman, Mr. Reginald McKenna asked whether, in view of recent experiences, it would be possible to find a more unreliable standard than the Gold Standard?

He also stated that an independent regulation of British currency is quite possible, if only the public would regard fluctuations of the rate of exchange with greater equanimity. That such a statement could be made in the City of London shows where we stand.

The old conditions, in which the Gold Standard was regarded as a natural basis of the world's monetary systems, have disappeared.

INDIAN HOARDS.

An important, and probably still extending, group of countries is forced to resort to an independent regulation of their currency.

None-the-less, the countries concerned have a great interest in the fall of the value of gold. This fall, which is equivalent to a general rise of prices in the gold countries, is the only means of reviving production and the exchange of goods.

Countries which have abandoned the Gold Standard have a very simple means at their disposal of forcing down the value of gold; this means is the export of gold.

In this connection the present Indian gold exports are of the greatest interest. As the Indian currency has followed the pound sterling, the value of gold, reckoned in rupees, has risen by nearly 40 per cent. This unexpected rise in the price of gold has brought out a part of the fabulous gold treasures which have been hoarded in India for centuries.

How much gold India has it is impossible to calculate, but it has been stated to be £1,300,000,000.

Since the abandonment of the Gold Standard India has exported gold to an extent comparable with the gold production of the whole world during the same period.

There are many reasons to believe that the export of gold will be continued, as it is in the highest interests of India to pay her foreign debts now by the sale of superfluous gold.

TOWARDS INFLATION.

Should there be the slightest indication of a fall in the price of gold, it is easily possible that there will be an increased eagerness to sell gold before it occurs.

So far, the gold-hoarding countries, headed by France, have gladly swallowed all gold offered to them without using it in any way. How long they will like to continue this policy, and, above all, how long they will be able to bear it, is very uncertain. It is easily possible that the market for gold will soon be substantially narrower than it is now.

The position is particularly obscure in the United States. At first, with the aid of continuous deflation, possession of gold was fought for.

But since this struggle for gold exercised a catastrophic effect on economic life and Government finance, the United States is just beginning to turn in another direction.

There are a number of factors tending towards inflation. The most important of these is the enormous Budgetary deficit, which is estimated, for the current year, at dolls. 2,000,000,000. In addition, there is the extraordinary demand for money to support economic life, especially for the carrying out of Hoover's great new financial plan.

The eagerness shown in America to demonstrate that the new financial operations have no inflatory significance must be regarded as one of the usual signs of approaching inflation.

AMERICA OFF GOLD.

It might be unwise frankly to say this if inflation presented a danger to America, but this is not the case. On the contrary, the only means of saving the country lies in a more ample supply of means of payment and in increased prices; and it is, therefore, important that we should speak quite frankly about the prospects of the near future.

An inflation deliberately brought about can be controlled and kept within definite limits. An inflation to which a country is driven, however, and which it does not desire to attempt openly, can very easily escape control and assume dangerous proportions.

The consequence of possible inflation in America may be corresponding inflation in France, and in other gold countries. This would cause a general fall in the value of gold.

This is, of course, the most favourable possibility. However, we must also be prepared for another alternative—namely, that American inflation will cause increased gold exports from the United States, that the Americans will get tired of these gold exports, and will then forbid them.

The United States will thereby have abandoned the Gold Standard, and certain signs pointing to such a development appear already to be discernible.

LEAD BY ENGLAND.

The fate of gold is, therefore, very obscure. Countries which have abandoned the Gold Standard will be wise if they make arrangements for an independent currency policy for a long time ahead. Public opinion must be familiarised with this idea, and the hankering after gold must cease, since it brings so much uncertainty into currency policy.

The countries with independent currency must obviously get into touch with each other.

England must take the lead in this movement. England, however, still hesitates, because she does not know what path she is going to take.

The advantages and disadvantages of such a lead are at present being discussed in England; these discussions would be quite impossible if it were known what the real position is. If London desires to regain its old position as the foremost money market of the world, then England has no other choice than to take the lead, in the near future, in binding together into a group, and formulating a common programme for, all countries with currencies that are independent of gold.

HALF A CENTURY OF PUBLIC SERVICE

(Continued from page 4)

ranged in the hall of the old Kayastha Pathshala buildings, which was presided over by an eminent advocate of the High Court. It was at this meeeting that I had again the privilege of coming in contact with Pandit Malaviya. He made a fairly long speech, relating all that he knew about me and the impression that he had formed of me, and wished me all the good things in the world, on my joining the Patna Bar. From this time onwards, Pandit Malaviya and I used to correspond with one another on important public affairs, and used to meet either at Allahabad, or generally at the places where the annual sessions of the National Congress were held, from time to time. In 1896, however, owing to a complete breakdown in my health, at Patna, where I had been practising till then, I transferred myself permanently to Allahabad, and have lived there since, in my own house. From that time onwards till January 1910, when I was elected to represent the Legislative Council of Behar and of Western Bengal (popularly known as the "Bengal Council") in the Imperial Legislative Council, Pandit Malaviya and I worked together in many public affairs at Allahabad. In July 1899, when I found the "Hindustan Review," I received from him most valuable assistance, and also when I started—in January, 1903—the gobouring provinces of Behar and West Bengal, and Agra and Oudh The three years that we spent together at Calcutta and Simla impressed me very highly with the value of the great work that he did, in his capacity as a councillor, for the country, even through the medium of that hopelessly defective legislature, in which there was a standing majority of an official phalanx. Although the personality of the late Mr. Gokhale overshadowed that of his other non-official colleagues, in the leadership of the progressive or the Congress Party in the Council, yet Pandit Malaviya managed to retain his position as one of the foremost leaders and public men in the country, and his contributions to the debate, on the many momentous problems debated upon, were always listened to, even by the official benches, with respect and admiration. Again and again, it had been my privilege to have co-operated with Pandit Malaviya in doing some little service to our country through the medium of the Central Legislature, during our two terms in the Imperial Legislative Council, when we served together as representatives of the two neighbouring provinces. During our second term, Mr. Gokhale had passed away, Mr. Sastri had come in, and our ranks were reduced by the passing away of several of our old colleagues of the times of Lords Minto and Hardinge.

LITERARY EXPLOITS.

Yet with all these handicaps and limitations, Pandit Malaviya achieved a notable triumph as one of the distinguished leaders of the progressive party in the Imperial Council, during the regime of Lord Chelmsford. It was especially so in the year 1919, when the session was held at Simla, after the happenings of the Punjab atrocities, in the summer of that year. The debates consequently were highly sensational, the army was especially represented by the nomination of a high military officer, and the Punjab Government had, as its representative, its Chief Secretary, Mr. Thompson (now Sir James Thompson, Chief Commissioner of Delhi). The debates lasted for days and days, in which Pandit Malaviya took perhaps the most important part. Mr. Thompson was regarded by the official benches as a very powerful speaker, one of almost volcanic vehemence, and his attacks on Pandit Malaviya were couched in as strong a language as he could safely indulge in, consistently with the use of parliamentary etiquette. On one occasion he thought he would be able to score a point against Pandit Malaviya by quoting from Milton's "Paradise Lost," but the latter was equal to the occasion, and in his reply gave Mr Thompson, not only a crushing rejoinder on the various points, but literally pulverised him by quoting another opposite stanza from the same great poet. Pandit Malaviya's Punjab speeches were truly intellectual treats of a very high order. In 1920, when I was returned to the Assembly and elected its first Deputy President, Pandit Malaviya was not a member of it, he having refused to stand for election in deference to the resolution of the Nagpur Session of the Congress urging Non-Co-operation, but he came in at the second and third elections, and retained his high position as a great parliamentary leader.

A PATRIOT.

Of Pandit Malaviya and his varied public activities, I could write "much and long," but I hope, what I have been able to say so far, based upon my personal knowledge of his work and intimate association with him for over now forty years, will satisfy every reader of this volume, of what a great asset he is to the cause of our country's freedom and progress. It is not necessary for me to refer to his great and splendid work in founding and organising the Benares Hindu University, of which he has now been for some years, most deservedly, the Vice-Chancellor. But above all his other services, the greatest to my mind, is this having been able to make up his mind, in his seventy-first year, to go to London to attend the second session of the Round Table Conference. Only those who, like myself, have personal knowledge of his habits and genuine orthodoxy in matters social, can realise what a difficult task it must have been for him to have persuaded himself to go over to London. But unlike some other friends of his, I am not in the least surprised at his having done it, at last. Patriotism, in the best sense of the term, a burning love for the country of his birth, and a very keen desire to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-countrymen, have been the striking keynotes of Pandit Malaviya's character as a public man, and there is nothing surprising, therefore, in his having been able to bring himself round to proceed to London, when he felt that he was bound to do so at the call of his country. I associate myself with the prayer of the very large number of his friends and admirers that Providence may vouchsafe to him for a long time yet to come, health and strength to carry on his highly useful and most beneficial public activities, and I earnestly hope it will fall to his lot to see, before long, our great, ancient and historic country attain the full status of a Dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

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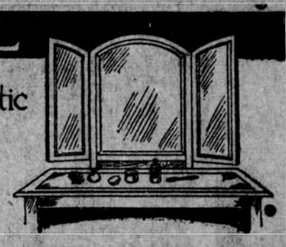

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IDEALS OF ATHLETICISM

P. S. Wagle : His Example & Achievement

(BY "ATHLETICUS".)

Mr. P. G. Wagle who specialises in the display of physical-culture with performances in the correct and highly skilful weight-lifting and other feats involving possession of great strength matched with stamina and nervous balance is probably better known to the readers of this journal than any other athletic, local "star", chiefly as an occasional contributor on subjects of sporting interest.

CHAMPION WEIGHT-LIFTER.

He is not, however, a mere 'fan' in the field of athletics but has a pretty wide reputation as a strong-man whose achievement remains unrivalled and whose records practically unbroken in weight-lifting and other branches of physical culture in which he has specialised. What is more, Mr. Wagle, whose athletic interests cover a large sphere, is equipped, unlike most circus strong-men and other Gargantuan, brawny specimens, with a broad, fresh outlook that is interesting in itself. In weight-lifting, for instance, which has been imported in this country in recent years, his achievement is marked by a truly scientific spirit which unfortunately and quite disastrously fails to be properly interpreted by most exponents of get-strong-quickly systems. His record of high poundage in some of the lifts prescribed by the British Weightlifting Association is explained by his grasp of the entire technique combined with individual strength and skill.

NEW OUTLOOK.

Mr. Wagle's demonstrations in weight-lifting will, no doubt, dispel many of the popular misconceptions regarding what is probably the most perfect and modern system in physical culture and one, too, which has produced such incomparable athletes like Georges Hackensmidt who held wrestling world-championship for some time and who even to-day lives as an example of a rational 'biologic living in retirement but in splendid form associated with years of his successes in Europe and America about 1900. The post-war years have released to-day new psychological forces that accept a unique position for body culture and in Europe remarkably new tendencies are born that characterise a new outlook on life.

SAVAGE WORSHIP.

They are essentially aesthetic-naturalistic with a strong Hellenic influence. National idosyncrasies and traditions in sport are reacting to it. In Germany it takes the form of a Youth movement that, however, stresses a good deal on purely animalistic and frivolous aspects. In England, Sir Arbuthnot Lane, the eminent surgeon, leads a well-organised health movement. America, always enthusiastic and wealth, finances research in dietetic and other knowledge. This tendency is characteristic of the industrial-machine age of our times and its sociological value is certainly very important. There is a gesture of savage-worship; the Saxophone and Negro-music are one of its expressions.

WANTED: PIONEERS.

In India, too, where general poverty and lack of facilities form a struggle, contribution to athletic activities expresses this tendency. We are in need at this moment of popular knowledge about functions of the body in relation to the conditions of life available here. There is a noticeable lack of ability and technical equipment in physical training and athletic instruction which has created a demand for men who will make up for the want of facilities. Mr. Wagle's example shows that individual effort can do a great deal in this direction and it is to be hoped that, although the danger of quacks and parasites is ever present, that example will be followed on a larger scale and enthusiasm for physical-culture will be equipped with a scientific outlook.

REPLICA OF ST. JOAN'S BANNER

Lord Tyrrell's Gift

PARIS, (By Mail).

An exact replica of the standard of Joan of Arc was handed over to the President of the Republic recently by Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, on behalf of the Anglo-French Luncheon Club, of which the Ambassador is vice-president.

It is a copy of the original designed for Joa of Arc by James Polwart, a Scotsman who was the official painter of Charles VII. It is four yards long, in the form of a pennant.

Lord Tyrrell, accompanied by the British Military Attache, Col. Waterhouse and Mr. Steel, secretary of the Embassy, was received by the President of the Republic at three o'clock, and, in a brief speech, said that this emblem would prove yet another token of Anglo-French friendship and British admiration of the heroism of France. The Ambassador then formally presented the standard, which is to be handed over in June to the Rheims Cathedral.

"IT IS FOR FRANCE"

Briand's Dying Thoughts

PARIS, (By Mail).

Some interesting details of M. Briand's last hours have been given by Dr. Emery, one of his close friends. In the half-sleep, half-unconsciousness in which he had been for some time, he kept repeating over and over again, "Ces't pour la France" (It is for France).

He also uttered frequently the three words, "Verdun," "Boulogne," "Salonique," closely linked doubtless in his mind with memories of the war.

Although the affection of the heart and kidneys from which he was suffering was incurable, Drs. Marx, Vaquez and Donzelot, the two latter heart specialists, had nevertheless done wonders for him. It had seemed, indeed, as though, helped by his stay at Cocherel, a return to health might have been possible. M. Briand himself had never given up hope that this would be so. Up to the last he had no idea that his end was so near.

HEAVY LOSSES BY KRUPPS

£900,000 In One Year

ESSEN, (By Mail).

A total loss of 13,415,000 marks (just over £900,000 at current rates) is shown in the report of Krupps for the year ended Sept. 30 last. Of this sum 9,000,000 marks is covered from reserves, the remainder being carried forward.

The directors express the view that the revival of the world's economic life, and the restoration of confidence, can only be expected after "a definite cancellation of international war burdens."

All products from coal to steel slumped heavily, the report says, and the drop continued, even into the first quarter of the new business year. Orders on hand are only a third of those in normal times.

The number of employees fell by 18,000 during the 1931 business year, and since then another 6.000 have been dismissed.

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MAN PROPOSES, WOMAN

Some Motor Truths

Sir Herbert Austin recently drew attention to the great influence of women on the choice of the family car and on revolutionary changes in motor-car design.

He also paid a high tribute to woman's ability as a worker in his factories, and said that as a driver she was no better and no worse than men.

Sir Herbert was speaking at the third "Buy British" luncheon at the Forum Club in London.

At his works, he said, he had found that in many directions women were more satisfactory than men. He went on:

"I want to assure you that they are no less competent in the mechanical duties they perform. We consider that female labour in many respects is much more efficient and much more satisfactory than male. Again—and this is a very important point—women do not require so much supervision.

WHERE THE BACHELOR SCORES.

"The woman of the family is the final arbiter in the choice of the car. It is one of man's vanities that he alone of the family should be regarded as the authority on mechanical matters. It is very often an illusion that the man's views on mechanical transport carry weight.

"The man who takes a model of which his wife disapproves is a rarity. This is one of the occasions on which the bachelor has all the advantages.

"Radical changes in car design followed the advent of the woman motorist. Controls were made more accessible and more easily operated, and the body lines changed. Waists are now worn further back."

Motor-car designers were rapidly becoming fashion experts. But in his opinion the tendency for the colours of cars to be changed with the changing fashion in dress was to be deplored.

"Though the woman has become more mechanically minded she is apt to judge a car by its appearance more than on its performance. The industry is urging women to become still more mechanically minded and to study car performance.

"My experience shows that the woman driver is no better and no worse than the man. There are good and bad drivers of both sexes. Of the women I should say, When she is good she is very very good, and when she is bad'—you know what follows."

FOOD NOT TO RANK AS WAR CONTRABAND

A Geneva Proposal To Restrict Blockades

LONDON, (By Mail.)

An insidious attack on the right and ability of the British Navy to establish an effective blockade of a hostile Power is being made at Geneva.

The Argentine delegate, Dr. Bosch, is endeavouring to secure the inclusion on the Agenda of the Disarmament Conference of a proposal to revise in a restrictive sense the generally accepted list of articles which rank as contraband in war time. In particular, he would exclude all foodstuffs from this list.

It is true that the Argentine is, with the United States, one of the biggest exporters of foodstuffs. But such an exclusion would tend to cripple the force of any blockade.

The subject is really one for a Conference on International Law rather than for a Conference on Armaments. I understand that the British Delegation strongly demurs to the proposal.

"IDIOSYNCRASIES OF THE COW"

Milk Vendors' Refuge

"The idiosyncrasies of the cow" and their acceptability as a valid defence in milk prosecutions were discussed by Lord Atkin, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, at the annversary dinner of the Society of Public Analysts at the Trocadero Restaurant in Mail Week. The president, Dr. J. T. Dunn, was in the chair.

In his own family, said Lord Atkin, a child had nearly died as a result of deficient milk. The fact that vendors could defy the recognised standard of milk with an explanation about the idiosyncrasies of the cow was due, not to legislation, but to a decision of three out of five judges in a certain criminal case.

He had always longed for a time when some enterprising municipal authority would really fight this cause in a civil case, and take it, if necessary, through the Court of Appeal to the House of Lords for the benefit of the community. It would bring great advantage to the public if that former decision could be altered.

Sir Ernley Blackwell, Assistant Under-Secretary to the Home Office, said that the reparture of Sir John Anderson to take up the Governorship of Bengal was a matter of pride and satisfaction to his colleagues at the Home Office. The best wishes of everyone would go with him on what had been described as his "great adventure." (Cheers.)

Mr. A. T. A. Dobson (Ministry of Agriculture) confessed that the definition of a fresh egg was still one of the most elusive and difficult problems known to his department, and apparently to Parliament as well. (Laughter.)

TRADE RETURNS OF BRITISH INDIA

Decreases In Values Of Imports, Exports And Re-Exports

The trade returns of British India for the month of February 1932, as compared with the preceding month, showed decreases in the value of imports, exports and re-exports. The imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 9,93 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 98 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures declined by Rs. 82 lakhs from Rs. 13,20 lakhs in January 1932 to Rs. 12,38 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports were valued at Rs. 30 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 6 lakhs as compared with those of the preceding month. The comparison of the trade figures for February 1932 and eleven months, April 1931 to February 1932 with those for the preceding month and the corresponding periods of the preceding year is set forth below:—

	Month of February 1932 Rs. (lakhs)	Month of January 1932 Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	9.95	10,93
Exports	12,30	13,20
Re-exports	36	35

Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in February 1932 as compared with January 1932.

	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
Imports	—98	—9.0
Exports	—82	—6.2
Re-exports	— 6	—16.7

	Month of February 1932 Rs. (lakhs)	Month of February 1931. Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	9.93	13,63
Exports	12,35	14,72
Re-exports	30	41

Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in February 1932 as compared with February 1931.

	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
Imports	—3,70	—27.1
Exports	—2.34	—15.9
Re-exports	— 11	—26.8

	Eleven months, April to February 1931-32 Rs. (lakhs)	1930-31 Rs. (lakhs)
Imports	1,15,43	1,51,81
Exports	1,43,13	2,05,07
Re-exports	4,32	4,72

Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1931-32 as compared with 1930-31.

	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
Imports	36,38	—34.0
Exports	—61,94	—32.9
Re-exports	— 40	— 8.5

RETURNS FOR GOLD FOR 11 MONTHS.

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net export of Rs. 7,59 lakhs in February 1932 as against a net export of Rs. 9,03 lakhs in the preceding month and a net import of Rs. 3,71 lakhs in February 1931. The imports and exports of gold and silver during the eleven months, April 1931 to February 1932, compare as follows with those for the corresponding period of the preceding years:—

	Eleven months, April to February 1931-32 Rs. (lakhs)	1930-31 Rs. (lakhs)
Gold imported	2,65	12,87
Gold exported	53,89	37
Silver imported	4,36	12,72
Silver exported	1,72	1,91

Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1931-32 as compared with 1930-31

	Rs. (lakhs)
Gold imported	—10,22
Gold exported	+53,52
Silver imported	— 8,34
Silver exported	— 9

Measured by the statistics of merchandise and treasure, the total visible balance of trade in February 1932 was Rs. 10,33 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 11,73 lakhs in January 1932 and Rs. 2,20 lakhs against India in February 1931. During the eleven months ending February 1932 the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 81,50 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 35,61 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1930-31. The balance of remittances of funds in February 1932 was minus Rs. 9,34 lakhs and in the eleven months ended February 1932 minus Rs. 26,11 lakhs.

CHANGES IN IMPORTS.

As compared with February 1931, the imports of food, drink and tobacco fell by Rs. 1,90 lakhs to Rs. 1,40 lakhs, and of manufactured articles by Rs. 1,93 lakhs to Rs. 6,19 lakhs, while raw materials improved by Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 2,12 lakhs. The decrease under food, drink and tobacco was chiefly attributable to a falling off in the arrivals of sugar grain, pulse and flour, provisions and oilman's stores, liquors and manufactured tobacco (cigarettes). Imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above (excluding best sugar) declined from 56,000 tons valued at Rs. 1,10 lakhs to 38,000 tons valued at Rs. 49 lakhs. Best sugar also showed a decrease of 22,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 25 lakhs in value. There were no imports of wheat in February 1932, against 66,000 tons valued at Rs. 48 lakhs imported in February 1931. Imports of coffee which had amounted to 5,000 cwts valued at Rs. 3 lakhs in February, 1931 fell away to nothing during the month under reports. Imports of betalnuts improved from 53,000 cwts to 109,000 cwts in quantity and from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs in value. Arrivals of cloves advanced from 4,500 cwts valued at Rs. 3 lakhs to 12,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 4 lakhs.

DECLINE IN IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Imports of provisions and oilman's stores which were valued at Rs. 39 lakhs in February 1931 declined to Rs. 24 lakhs in the month under report, the decrease being mainly under sanned and bottled provisions and condensed milk. Imports of cigarettes fell from 339,000 lbs valued at Rs. 13 lakhs to 49,000 lbs valued at Rs. 2 lakhs. Imports of liquors contracted from 312,000 gallons valued at Rs. 42 lakhs to 414,000 gallons valued at Rs. 17 lakhs. Under raw materials imports of kerosene oil improved from 8 million gallons valued at Rs. 40 lakhs to 14 million gallons valued at Rs. 67 lakhs. Imports of fuel oils declined by 2.4 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 4 lakhs in value. The imports of raw cotton (chiefly from Egypt and the United States of America) improved by 300 tons to 7,000 tons in quantity, but the value declined from Rs. 61 lakhs to Rs. 52 lakhs. Imports of raw silk contracted from 199,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 8 lakhs to 151,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 6 lakhs. Under manufactured articles, imports of cotton yarn and manufactures improved by Rs. 22 lakhs. Imports of cotton yarn recorded an increase of 7,000 lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 2 lakhs in value. The yardage of piece-goods imported rose from 46.5 million valued at Rs. 93 lakhs to 64.4 millions valued at Rs. 1,19 lakhs. Imports of grey goods improved by 11 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 14 lakhs in value and white goods and coloured goods by 2.5 million yards in quantity rose by 14 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 5 lakhs in value steel bars and sheets and plates accounted for Rs. 3 lakhs each, and became, channels, etc. Rs. 6 lakhs. The imports of machinery and mill-work, including belting, decreased by Rs. 33 lakhs, of which prime movers other than electrical fell by Rs. 15 lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 49 lakhs under vehicles, the value of motor cars imported declining by Rs. 26 lakhs and of motor omnibuses by Rs. 17 lakhs. The other noticeable decreases were under electrical instruments (Rs. -12 lakhs), hardware (Rs. -10 lakhs), copper, wrought (Rs. -9 lakhs), glass and glassware (Rs. -6 lakhs) and boots and shoes, and drugs and medicines (Rs. -4 lakhs each), while imports of chemicals and tin (blocks etc.) increased by Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively.

VARIATIONS IN EXPORTS.

Compared with February 1931, exports of food, drink and tobacco increased by Rs. 57 lakhs to Rs. 3,66 lakhs. Shipments of rice not in the husk advanced from 146,000 tons to 241,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,29 lakhs to Rs. 1,96 lakhs in value. Despatches of wheat which had amounted to 1,000 tons valued at Rs. 1 lakh in February 1931 declined to 200 tons valued at Rs. 35,000. Exports of tea declined from 17 million lbs. to 16 million lbs in quantity, and from Rs. 1.15 lakhs to Rs. 93 lakhs in value. Exports of coffee advanced from 29,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 16 lakhs to 43,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 26 lakhs. Raw materials and produce exported decreased by Rs. 3,18 lakhs to Rs. 4,95 lakhs. Under this group, raw cotton recorded a decrease of 48,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 2,70 lakhs in value. Of the total shipments of 29,000 tons Japan took 17,900 tons or 62 per cent., the United Kingdom 3,100 tons or 11 per cent., Germany 2,700 tons, China 2,000 tons, Belgium 1,400 tons, Italy 600 tons, France 300 tons, while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America and Spain. Shipments of raw jute declined from 50,000 tons to 21,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 84 lakhs to Rs. 44 lakhs in value. The exports of oilseeds showed a net decrease of 23,000 tons in quantity but the value improved by Rs. 3 lakhs. Linseed recorded an increase of 4,000 tons in quantity and of 4½ lakhs in value. Shipments of groundnuts fell from 95,000 tons to 69,000 tons and from Rs. 1,24 lakhs to Rs. 1,14 lakhs in value. Despatches of rapeseed advanced from 2,200 tons valued at Rs. 3 lakhs to 9,500 tons valued at Rs. 12 lakhs. Exports of sesamum (til or jinjili) improved by 3,400 tons in quantity and by Rs. 6 lakhs in value. Exports of raw hides and skins declined from 2,800 tons valued at Rs. 36 lakhs to 2,700 tons valued at Rs. 30 lakhs. Exports of lac increased slightly in quantity from 30,000 cwts. to 45,000 cwts but the value fell from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs.

INCREASE IN EXPORT OF JUTE BAGS.

Exports of rubber, raw, contracted by 535,000 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 5 lakhs in value. Manganese ore improved in quantity from 19,000 tons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at Rs. 6 lakhs. Exports of oil-cakes improved from 22,000 tons to 30,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs in value. Manufactured goods advanced by Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 3,60 lakhs. The number of jute bags shipped rose from 26 millions valued at Rs. 74 lakhs in February 1931 to 30 millions valued at Rs. 89 lakhs in February 1932. The yardage of gunny cloth exported in February 1932 amounted to 77 millions valued at Rs. 85 lakhs as compared with 66 millions valued at Rs. 70 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The despatches of tanned hides and skins, cotton piecegoods and pig lead were slightly better in February 1932 than a year ago.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The share of the United Kingdom in imports rose from 32 per cent. in February 1931 to 37 per cent in February 1932 and in exports from 22 per cent. to 23 per cent. The shares of Company, Japan and the United States of America in February 1932, were 6, 10 and 10 per cent. respectively under imports and 6, 11 and 8 per cent. respectively under exports.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING.

The tonnage of vessels entered into British India and cleared outwards with cargoes from and to foreign countries and British Possessions during the month of February 1932 amounted respectively to 674,000 and 710,000 as against 598,000 and 586,000 in January 1932, and 689,000 and 592,000 in February, 1931. During the eleven months ending February 1932 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes amounted respectively to 6,730,000 and 6,833,000 as compared with 7,209,000, and 7,277,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

HIS LORRY BLEW UP

And He Blew Into Africa

MARSEILLES (By Mail).

M. Cavalle, a building contractor from Perpignan, was driving a motor-lorry with a load of dynamite near Montpelier a week ago. The dynamite exploded. M. Cavalle vanished.

As no human remains were found among the scattered debris of the lorry his disappearance provided the police with a baffling mystery.

And a mystery it remained until the other day, when M. Cavalle turned up safe and sound at Marseilles—in a packet-boat which had arrived from North Africa.

Here is M. Cavalle's story:—

"I was carrying a load of explosives for blasting purposes. Suddenly flames burst from the carburetter. I tried in vain to put them out.

"Then the lorry caught fire, and I didn't wait for more. I ran. I had got about 100 yards when there was a tremendous explosion.

"After that I remember nothing clearly. When I recovered my senses I found myself on board the packet-boat near the coast of Africa. We were bound for Algiers.

"I realised that dazed by the shock, I must have got in the boat at Marseilles unwittingly, and the only thing to do then was to remain there until we returned to France."

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 28.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 28-3-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.038

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 74.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (0.5 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.2 degrees (0.5 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 77 per cent.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL UPLIFT IMPOSSIBLE.

Sir M. Butler On "Heroic Exertions To Manage Budget."

ASKS BETUL PUBLIC TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, the Governor of the C. P. and Berar, paid a visit to Betul on the 26th instant and was presented an address by the Municipal Committee. The following are extracts from the address:—

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Committee Betul, beg to offer, on behalf of the public, a respectful welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our district. It is but natural that your Excellency with Your Excellency's well-known anxiety for the welfare of the people should desire to visit the centre of the disturbances, which took place in this district during 1930. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that Your Excellency is about to do so, as in this tract Your Excellency will be able to obtain first hand information with regard to the spirit which now prevails in the district. We do not desire to rake up past history, nor to discuss the causes which led to the disturbances in 1930. We desire, however, to assure Your Excellency that we have the strongest feelings of loyalty towards His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, and realise that the political progress of our Country can only be obtained by constitutional methods.

We have prepared a scheme for the introduction of compulsory education in our town; but its introduction is unfortunately held up for want of Government grant. In the meanwhile we have opened a night class in our town for adult education in the vernacular, and we propose to open a similar night class for instruction in English.

We are making strenuous efforts for the uplift of the rural areas and intensive work is now in progress in some 60 villages. Village panchayats have already been constituted or are in process of constitution in 59 villages. We are aiming at the opening of night classes for adult education wherever Primary Schools at present exist, and a large number of night classes have already been opened. Our rural uplift Association by encouraging self-help in rural areas has also been able to improve the condition of village roads. For the improvement of Agriculture we have also started the conversation of manure in many centres, and many hundreds manure pits have been opened by Agriculturists during the current year.

For the present we have been compelled to rely upon private donations. We have confidence, however, that Your Excellency's Government will be able to make an annual grant to assist this valuable institution as soon as the financial position of Government improves. Agricultural training has also been introduced during the year in the Anglo Vernacular Middle schools of Multai and Bhainsdehi through the efforts of the Rural Uplift Association.

ECONOMIC DETERIORATION

The most serious problem, with which we have to deal is, however, the economic deterioration in rural areas owing to the worldwide fall in prices. Our *Debt Conciliation Association* has been doing its best to conciliate debts but on experience shows that our efforts cannot meet with complete success until our Debt Conciliation Boards receive legal authority for compulsory conciliation. We are therefore most gratified to learn that Your Exellency's Government has drafted the Debt conciliation Boards Bill, and we trust that it will become law at the earliest possible opportunity. The financial difficulties, with which Agriculturists have to contend, have been accentuated by the very high grazing rates, which were introduced with the new working plans of 1929. To quote one instance only the grazing charges for buffaloes in Government Forest is 2 per head, which is, we believe, the same as the rate charged in Berar where ghee and milk have a much readier and more paying market. We would most respectfully request Your Excellency to give consideration to this question which has created widespread dissatisfaction in rural areas.

Having regard to the unfavourable financial conditions we trust that Your Excellency will feel that we are doing everything that is possible for the uplift of our district. We look forward confidently to the day when our district will be one of the most advanced districts in the Central Provinces. We therefore venture to make a respectful protest against the proposal recently put forward by the Provincial Franchise Committee that our district with a population of over 4,00,000 persons should have only one representative in the reformed Legislative Council.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by his Excellency, Sir Montagu Butler, in reply:—

"I have a very pleasant recollection of the visit I paid you in September, 1925, shortly after I took over charge as Governor of this Province. It was with regret that I observed that you were giving a lead in lawlessness during the unfortunate disturbances of 1930. As you know the main object of my venture into the jungle is to visit the area which was roused into a condition of violence in 1930. To be quite frank, I have always thought that, whatever reason might be given for subversive activities elsewhere, it was an unpardonable and short-sighted thing that the ignorant jungle tribes, who understand nothing about politics one way or the other, should have been stirred up into rebellion merely to make trouble for Government.

"It is true that several of the leaders of opinion in this district disapproved of what was being done, but they took no action to stop it. On the contrary they allowed the district council openly to set itself in opposition to the Government from whom it derived its authority. The measures which Government were forced to take, both to put down the Gond rising, and to make the district council realise its proper position in the constitution, are fresh in your memory, and I do not want to dwell upon them any more than you have done in your address; particularly in view of the fact, which I have noticed with special satisfaction, that in the present foolish recrudescence of the barren policy of civil disobedience your district has taken no part. My Government has always shown, and is always anxious to show clemency to those who have been led astray into wrong doing, and already we have modified the sentences of many of the primitive people whose passions were exploited by those who should have known better."

STARTING AFRESH.

Continuing Sir Montague Butler said:

said: "Your Deputy Commissioner assures me that there is a new spirit abroad amongst the Gonds, and I hope to take advantage of it during the next few days to show further clemency. We have also decided, as was announced at the last session of the Legislative Council, at once to set up an advisory board to assist the officer in charge of the district council work as a first step towards the restitution of the council itself. Further than this at the moment it is not possible to go. The old council quite apart from its subversive activities, failed to administer its trust, and it is only fair that the confusion it created should be cleared up, so far as may be, before a new district council comes into being. We can now, I hope, decide to start afresh. What has been, has been. Let us all now work together, in the spirit voiced by your address with feelings of loyalty towards His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, to secure the political progress of India by constitutional methods.

"In the absence of a district council it was but natural that you should have drawn my attention to matters concerning the district as a whole, and I have been interested specially in what you have said about the good work of the rural uplift association, and the efforts which have been made to tackle the question of rural indebtedness. But these and similar other questions lie outside the sphere of your own functions, and in view of what I have said about the advisory board you will not expect me to say much about them. So far as your own affairs are concerned I will see that the attention of my Government is drawn to what you say. I wish I could hold you out hope of financial assistance, ce, but at the moment, as you are aware, this is quite impossible. It is only by the most heroic exertions, involving sacrifices on the part of officials and non-officials alike, that we have managed to balance our budget for 1932-33 without extra taxation. For the present we have all got to sit tight, and to conserve our resources so as to be ready to move forward, when the good time to which we all are looking forward, returns."

Let Body & Brain Workers
Try from To-day
ZANDU
Draksh-Asava
Delicious & Best
Body & Brain Refresher

Vaidyaraj Jethalal Dave
THE SPECIALIST IN MORTAL DISEASES LIKE SPRUE DIABETES AND CONSUMPTION
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VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Results Of 1931-32 F. S. Examination

The results of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute's (1931-'32) Final Sessional Examinations have been declared. The following are the names of students declared successful in the respective Departments:—

DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

FIRST CLASS (HONS.)

Syed Ahmed Ali; M. H. Ismail; W. T. Pardhy, and B. S. Iyer.

SECOND CLASS.

R. M. Surve; H. H. Kased; D. V. Burde; P. A. Kadam; K. V. Kittur; A. M. Albuquerque; J. U. Bhatt; A. N. Randeria; D. J. Sassoon; A. Sankaran; Jos. Rangel; Henry DeBritto, and S. G. Mahajani.

THIRD CLASS.

S. A. Daruwalla; J. A. Charles; R. S. Tamhane; Edward Durrent; I. M. Stephenos; J. N. Shishoo; K. P. Vas; E. G. Jamkhekar; D. M. Doctor; G. V. Kagal; V. V. Lonkar, and I. C. Desai.

DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

FIRST CLASS (HONS.)

P. S. Bhathena, and B. S. Vaniker.

SECOND CLASS.

R. N. Shukla; J. F. DeSa; A. S. Mahadeva Iyer; S. S. Nadkarni; M. H. Sethna; A. G. Mehendale; M. S. Gopala Rao; G. G. Kelkar; P. E. Marawalla; G. R. Deo; R. H. Mistry; R. V. Patki; D. F. Durham; M. S. Nabar; R. H. Toot; N. N. Desai; G. F. Valladares, and R. Y. Mankame.

THIRD CLASS.

S. S. Bhagwat; P. Rodrigues; J. H. Shahiar; N. B. Mahale; V. N. Desai; A. M. Vaidya; P. J. Shah; J. S. Fernandez; E. W. Gomes; S. V. Mandlik; B. C. Kharkar; S. P. Karnik and P. R. Sethna.

FULL TECHNOLOGICAL CERTIFICATE OF PASS CLASS IN ELEC. ENGINEERING.

V. R. Joshi, and B. P. Rawal.

DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.

FIRST CLASS (HONS.)

A. S. Parsuraman; R. R. Bahariwalla; Mohd. Multani; R. T. Aminbhavi, and A. N. Ghosh.

SECOND CLASS.

G. N. Desai; K. D. Desai; H. R. Sheth, S. R. Khandkar; J. M. Kurwai; K. B. Patwardhan; R. V. Aroor; A. H. Date, and T. V. Seshu Iyer.

THIRD CLASS.

B. K. Duge.

DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN TECH. AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

FIRST CLASS (HONS.)

A. V. Srinivasan; E. S. Subramanian; P. M. Joshi, and R. S. Iyer.

SECOND CLASS.

C. T. Kurula.

THIRD CLASS.

B. K. S. Chaudhari.

DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN SAN. ENGINEERING AND PLUMBING.

SECOND CLASS.

A. Gopalkrishna Rao; C. M. Lohar; Nasir Jung; Alluddin Ahmed; P. Govindrajulu; A. D. Rawte, and B. D. Sanjana.

THIRD CLASS.

P. M. Mistry; C. R. Desai, and V. R. Kulkarni.

CONSTABLE TRAVELLING IN LADIES' COMPARTMENT

Miss P. Kameswaramma's Rejoinder

Miss P. Kameshwaramma, B.A., Arogya Ashram, Avadi, has sent the following communication to the Hon. Sir Mahomed Usman, Home Member to the Government of Madras, Madras:—

I read in the papers the answer given by you in reply to the question regarding a constable travelling in the ladies compartment at the Godavari station. I am surprised to see that the allegation is said to be untrue.

In the report appearing in "Swarajya" of the 29th January, regarding the incident it is stated that I gave the information. When an enquiry is made with regard to the question on the subject by a Councillor is it not necessary that I should be examined and that first hand information obtained from me as regards the truth of the matter. The constable (Mr. Raju) was travelling in the 2nd class ladies compartment while I was in. One of the daughters of Sri-Raja Bhujangarow Garu of Ellore was also in the compartment. She is a purdha lady and was shocked by the intrusion of the stranger. I have other witnesses to prove the incident. I warned the constable that he was getting into a ladies compartment but he paid no heed to it and persisted in remaining in the compartment.

In fairness to the Councillor who sent the interpellation. I believe it is necessary that the enquiry should include examination of all the people concerned in the incident.

As I feel personally aggrieved by your reply in the Council which is absolutely wrong, I am writing this letter to you.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1932

Congress President And Viceroy See No Peace Prospects

WILLINGDON MASSES FORCES AGAINST CONGRESS

Talks Of Alliance Between Princes And Government For Law And Order

FORCE TO PRECEDE NEW ERA

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Addressing one of the largest gatherings of the Princes assembled for a session of the Chamber of Princes and with the galleries packed to overflowing the Viceroy opened to-day the eleventh meeting of the Chamber.

He said: "I am informed that one of them relating to acquisition by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of non-residential property in British India has achieved the record of a tenth summary. It is now being placed before the Chamber and let us hope that after so many re-births it will at last earn Nirvana by a final settlement.

PARAMOUNTCY.

His Excellency next referred to the work of the committee on ceremonials and discussions on the question of Paramountcy, and hoped to present the results on both at a meeting of the Chamber next year but added: "If I were to give you in very general terms, my views of the main obligations, under Paramountcy, of the two parties concerned, I would express it in the following manner: The Viceroy as representing the Crown has the duty of maintaining towards the States the absolute security of their rights and privileges which have been assured to them under their treaties, sanads and engagements and, if necessary arises, to give protection to any Ruler, while the Rulers on their part have the duty of administering their States in a sound, satisfactory and progressive manner for the welfare and benefit of their subjects, which will strengthen their position under their treaties and, let us hope, render entirely unnecessary the effective protection of the Crown.

Let me add that I hope and believe that the result of our deliberations will be to remove many of your anxieties and to resolve most of your difficulties and confirm in a practical manner the assurances, frequently given to you in the past, of the inviolability and security of your position under your treaties, sanads and engagements."

POLITICAL SITUATION

The Viceroy next referred to the political situation in the country and said: "In these days when efforts are widely made to subvert law and order throughout this country, it is my duty to give you all possible assistance in maintaining your lawful authority and this I am determined to do.

"I acknowledge gratefully the many messages that have reached me from members of your Order approving my decision to enforce law and maintain order at all costs in British India, and offering any assistance that may be required.

"You, I am sure, recognise that the States cannot stand entirely apart from their neighbours in British India, for disorder and lawlessness, if unchecked, must spread from one to the other. Your Highnesses, therefore, are closely concerned with the stability of conditions beyond your borders, just as in the converse case unsettled conditions in the States may have their repercussions in the British provinces. It cannot, therefore, be said that in conveying to me your sympathy and approval in policy which I have been compelled regretfully to adopt within the last few months, you are intervening in matters that do not concern you.

USE OF FORCE.

"Moreover, Your Highnesses realise, as well as I do, that force and repression cannot be an end in themselves. It is in the firm belief that we shall before long be able to inaugurate a new era in the constitutional history of this country that I am determined at all costs to secure and maintain peaceful conditions under which alone such progress may be made. I am grateful in the knowledge that I can count on the help of all your Highnesses in my efforts to ensure the orderly progress of India to her appointed destiny."

The Viceroy finally referred to the agenda relating to the Federal Scheme and said: "Believe me, I sympathise keenly with your doubts and misgivings which are inevitable when changes of magnitude and importance such as these have to be undertaken. You desire what is best for India as a whole, but each one of you is naturally concerned to see that the new conditions will not imperil your own existence or that of the systems of government which you believe to have still much of value to contribute to the progress of your own country. There have been times when the prospect of settlement has seemed remote and it is a source of the keenest satisfaction to me that with the wise and able assistance of your ministers you should have reached decisions not inconsistent with an early establishment of a Federal system in India."

FUTURE CHANGES.

The Viceroy said the experience of their Highnesses in the Chamber should make them ready to face the prospect of still further constitutional changes with courage and confidence. Changes must always seem doubtful to minds nurtured in a conservative tradition, but political wisdom consists in realising that new conditions require new measures and remedies, and that our intellects and judgments have been given us to decide which path offers the more advantages and less danger and to choose it accordingly.

Concluding, the Viceroy expressed the hope that the Princes would enter the session inspired with courage as well as caution, and with an earnest desire for the commonwealth of their own people and that of the Greater India of which they formed a part. (Applause).—A. P.

PRINCES' HIGH DEMANDS

Full Safeguards To Be Given

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

At an informal meeting of the Princes Chamber in the afternoon which was largely attended by leading Princes and Ministers, a lengthy discussion took place about the representation of States in the Legislatures under the new constitution. Different points of view were pressed by some of the Princes and also prominent ministers of Indian states. After a protracted discussion the Conference accepted a formula to the effect that States would agree to a Federation provided they get as "sine qua non" fifty-fifty representation in the legislatures and provided that all safeguards considered necessary in their interest were incorporated in the new constitution.

The Ministers' report on the constitution which was to have been considered by the Standing Committee to-day was postponed till to-morrow afternoon. It is understood that the resolution dealing with the new constitution with special reference to Federation will be considered at the open session of the Chamber on April 1 and 2.—A. P.

BURMA REBELS EVADE CONTACT

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

Burma situation shows that operations still continue against Myat Aung and his gang in the forests between the Pegu-Insein and Tharrawaddy districts. It appears probable that the rebels have split up into several parties asd efforts to effect a contact have been so far unsuccessful.

No Government casualties have been reported.—A. P.

COCHIN RULER DEAD

Sanskrit Scholar And Indian Philosopher

H. H. Sir Shri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Cochin, who died on 25th instant, at his residence, "Cochin House", Madras, where he was undergoing treatment for paralysis, since December last, was born on 8th October, 1858, and was 74 years old at the time of his death. He was the ruler of the State for 18 years. He ascended the gadi in 1914.

He was a profound scholar of Sanskrit and Malayalam, and was particularly well versed in Indian philosophy and medicine.

During his illustrious regime of 18 years he introduced several reforms and the legislative Council of the State was his own creation.

His remains were cremated in the compound of Cochin House, Madras.

His Highness leaves behind him his wife, 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Life And Death Struggle In Tossing Seas

ADELAIDE, March 27.

Seventy-five persons were thrown into water and they had to struggle for their lives in tossing seas when a squall swept the seaside resorts here to-day with disastrous results.

Twenty-two yachts capsized and five members of the crew of the champion yacht "Sunnysouth" were drowned.—Reuter.

GAEKWAR AND INDIAN STUDENTS

LONDON, March 27.

The Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda, who are leaving for India to-morrow, visited the Indian Students' Central Association, London, to-night.

The Gaekwar expressed gratification at the fact that Indian students had been able to establish an institution where students from afar might be sure of welcome and aid from their fellow countrymen.—Reuter's Special Service.

PRUSSIA FIRM ON MEMEL

Counter Threat To Lithuania

ACTIVE RESISTANCE IN CASE OF INVASION

BERLIN, March 27.

Great excitement prevails in Germany, particularly in East Prussia, with regard to the position of the large German population in Memel, where a political deadlock at present exists owing to the dissolution of the Diet following the dismissal of President Boettcher by the Lithuanian Governor of Meme after the President had visited Berlin.

Herr Groener, Minister for Defence) in a special Easter message, has taken the opportunity of reassuring East Prussia that the whole of Germany is behind her in her attitude on the question, and declares that "Any hostile invasion of East Prussia, under whatever pretext, would meet not only with passive but active resistance, not from East Prussia alone, but from the entire moral and material strength of the German people, which is steadfastly united on this vital national question.—Reuter.

Memel Port and territory is 945 square miles in area, with a population of 150,000 inhabitants, of whom 42,000 are in Memel town.

Under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany removed her sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison governed the territory in the name of the Allies until January 1923, when the territory was invaded by Lithuania. Sovereignty of Memel was then transferred to Lithuania by the Convention of Paris in 1924, which was ratified in 1925.

A Widow Re-Marriage

Under the auspices of the Vidava Vivaha Sahaika Sabha, Lahore (Madras Branch) a widow remarriage was celebrated at Sir Gangaram Vidhava Bhavan, Madras, on Thursday, March 24th inst. The bride Srimati Kantamma is a native of Ponneri and belongs to the Brahmin community, and was an inmate of the Bhavan for the last three months. The bridegroom Mr. A. K. Acharya is a member of the Staff of the "Civil and Military Gazette" Lahore.

The marriage was performed according to the Vedic rites and Pandit Keasav Dev Gnani officiated.

A number of the sympathisers of the movement attended the marriage including Rao Bahadur T. Bhagavantam Gupte, Rao Bahadur M. Raman, Mr. C. M. Krishnaswami Mudaliar, M. T. V. Bhagavat with their family and friends.

The function came to a close after partaking of light refreshments and 'pansupari.'

COBRA BITE CURE

Bitragunta Incident

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

News has been received here of a miraculous cure of a case of cobra bite at Bitragunta Station on the 22nd instant. A eleven year old son of Mr. W. J. Tailor, Chief Driver, M. and S. M. Railway, stationed at Bitragunta was bitten by a cobra last Tuesday morning. A little later the boy fell down unconscious and soon after the whole body turned blue. Mr. Tailor, immediately telephoned to the station master at Polireddipalam about the bite. The station master, Mr. Narasayya uttered some incantations through the phone and asked Mr. Tailor to keep his son's body in a separate place with instruction that the place should not be polluted. After four hours the boy got up as if he awoke from sleep. He is now quite well.—"The Hindu."

MRS. NAIDU DISPOSES OF PEACE RUMOURS

Mahatma Gandhi And No One Else Is Entitled To Make Or Accept Overtures

SEES "PROLONGED STRUGGLE" AHEAD

Mrs. Naidu returned to Bombay yesterday from New Delhi where she had been to meet the Leader of the Delegation (Sir Fazl-i-Hussain) in connection with the urgent correspondence now passing between the latter and the Union Government on the question of Indians in South Africa.

She entirely denied the report that she had been to Benares to see Pundit Malavaiya in connection with peace negotiations.

She expressed grave concern at the situation there and pointed out that the urgent correspondence that the Indian Delegation had to consider at New Delhi was of a very delicate nature.

She added that she felt that the results achieved so far had exceeded the expectations of the delegation in the circumstances of the case.

EXPECTING ARREST

"My visit to New Delhi," she said, "was purely in connection with the South African mission, and nothing else. Of course, after the completion of my work, I saw some Congressmen and subsequently proceeded to Benares, where I had a long talk with Pandit Malaviya."

"Do you think there is any chance of peace at the present moment?" asked the reporter.

"There is not the remotest inclination on the part of Government towards peace," replied Mrs. Naidu.

"All indications, so far as I can see are in favour of a very prolonged struggle; and in any case, the Congress cannot, and will not, initiate any talks of peace."

"There is only one person," she continued, "who is entitled and competent to accept or reject the gesture, and that is the acknowledged spokesman of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi. All other Congressmen, whether leaders or rank and file, have meanwhile only one duty to perform, and that is to wait for his word."

"How long will you stay here," was the last question asked, and she immediately replied: "I expect to be arrested any moment." Mrs. Naidu is the present 'Dictator' of the Congress.

House Searches In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 27.

Ten men and two women were arrested to-day in connection with an attempted flags hoisting ceremony.

It appears that a party attempted to hoist the Congress flag on the Clock Tower in the city, but an attempt was frustrated by the police.

Several house searches were carried out during the last two or three days for banned literature.—A. P.

LEADING VAID ARRESTED

CAWNPORE, Mar. 27.

Raghubir Dayal Bhatt, secretary of the Hindu Sabha, a municipal commissioner and a leading Vaid, disobeyed a notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance to quit Cawnpore. He was, therefore, arrested to-day. A batch of Vanar Sena followed the prison van, raising the boycott slogans. Three boys were arrested but released later.

A young man wearing a shirt on which was printed the Congress programme moved about raising the boycott slogans. He was arrested.—A. P.

ARRESTS AT MAHEMDABAD

(From A Correspondent.)

MAHEMDABAD, Mar. 27.

Yesterday evening the fourth "Dictator" of the Mahemdabad Taluka was arrested near Mahemdabad while going to perform the National Flag Salutation ceremony.

Two other workers who were going to take possession of the Mahemdabad Taluka Samitee were also arrested with him.

Akola's 7th "Dictator" Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

AKOLA, Mar. 26.

After the conviction of the 7th Lady 'Dictator', a volunteer who announced the last night's meeting was arrested while announcing a Congress meeting.

The meeting was held last night on the Tilak Maidan under the presidentship of the 8th 'Dictator' of Akola who reviewed the present political situation.

He was arrested soon after the meeting was over.

GIRGAUM "DICTATOR"

Arrested For Taking Part In Pheri

BOMBAY, Monday.

The "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward and two others were arrested this morning at Girgaum Back Road for taking out a Prabhat Pheri.

The Bhuleshwar "Dictator" and another person were arrested under similar circumstances at Cathedral Street.

Mass Forest Satyagraha In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 27.

News has been received here that during the last week a number of persons from Shahpur Pargana in Betul District, headed by the Congress "Dictator" broke forest laws by cutting wood in the Government forest. Picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops also continues in Shahpur.

EXPORT OF GOLD TO DIMINISH

Bullion Merchants Decide To Stop All Forward Transactions

BOMBAY, Monday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that the merchants in the bullion exchange have come to an understanding by which all forward transactions in gold will be stopped. The decision, which comes into effect this week, is calculated to diminish the export of gold.

Forward business in silver will be done as usual at the bullion exchange which has recently established the practice of doing business only on three days in a week, viz. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, as in several other markets.

This week, the exchange will remain open on three consecutive days.—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—for squaring up the business of the first settlement in silver.

The cotton and bullion exchanges were closed to-day on account of Easter Monday.

COUNTRY'S RESOURCES

(By Our Financial Critic.)

The stopping of forward transactions in gold marks the second stage in the voluntary embargo on gold exports from India. It will be recalled that on his return to India Pandit Malaviya made a fervent appeal to the nation not to dispose of its gold resources, particularly at this critical period in the history of the gold standard. As a result of this, the bullion merchants stopped dealing in transactions for the second settlement delivery and thus the usual three quotations for ready became two quotations for ready and first settlement.

Though these quotations were not official owing to the continuous picketing of the bullion exchange, they were available privately. The banks who exported gold depended on these quotations and the existence of these near forward or first settlement prices was vital for the export trade.

DIFFICULT POSITION.

So long as bullion dealers could hope to sell gold at a specified future date with a definite price, they could send out orders to their agents to buy gold in the interior at lower rates to allow for margins. Now that all forward business is stopped, the bullion dealers will find themselves in a difficult if not impossible position as regards purchases in the interior for purposes of export.

With the Cross Rate fairly steady it would have been an easy matter for the bullion dealers to buy gold as they could depend on a price to be realised by the sales. With the cross rate moving up suddenly as it did recently from 352 to 372, the risks in buying gold without a forward sales contract become greater.

The decision of the bullion dealers should, therefore, act as a check on the outflow of gold from India.

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